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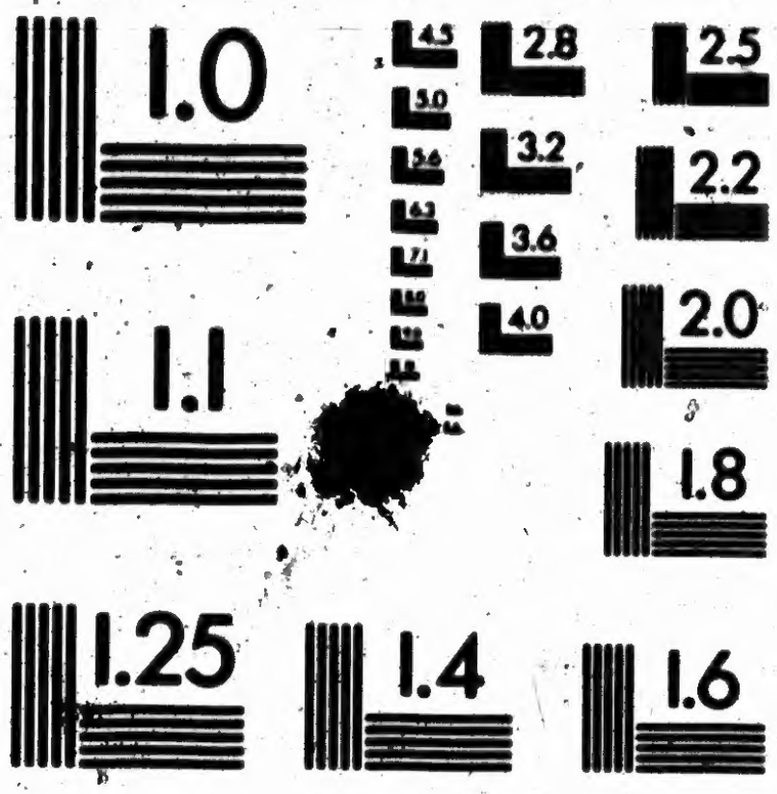

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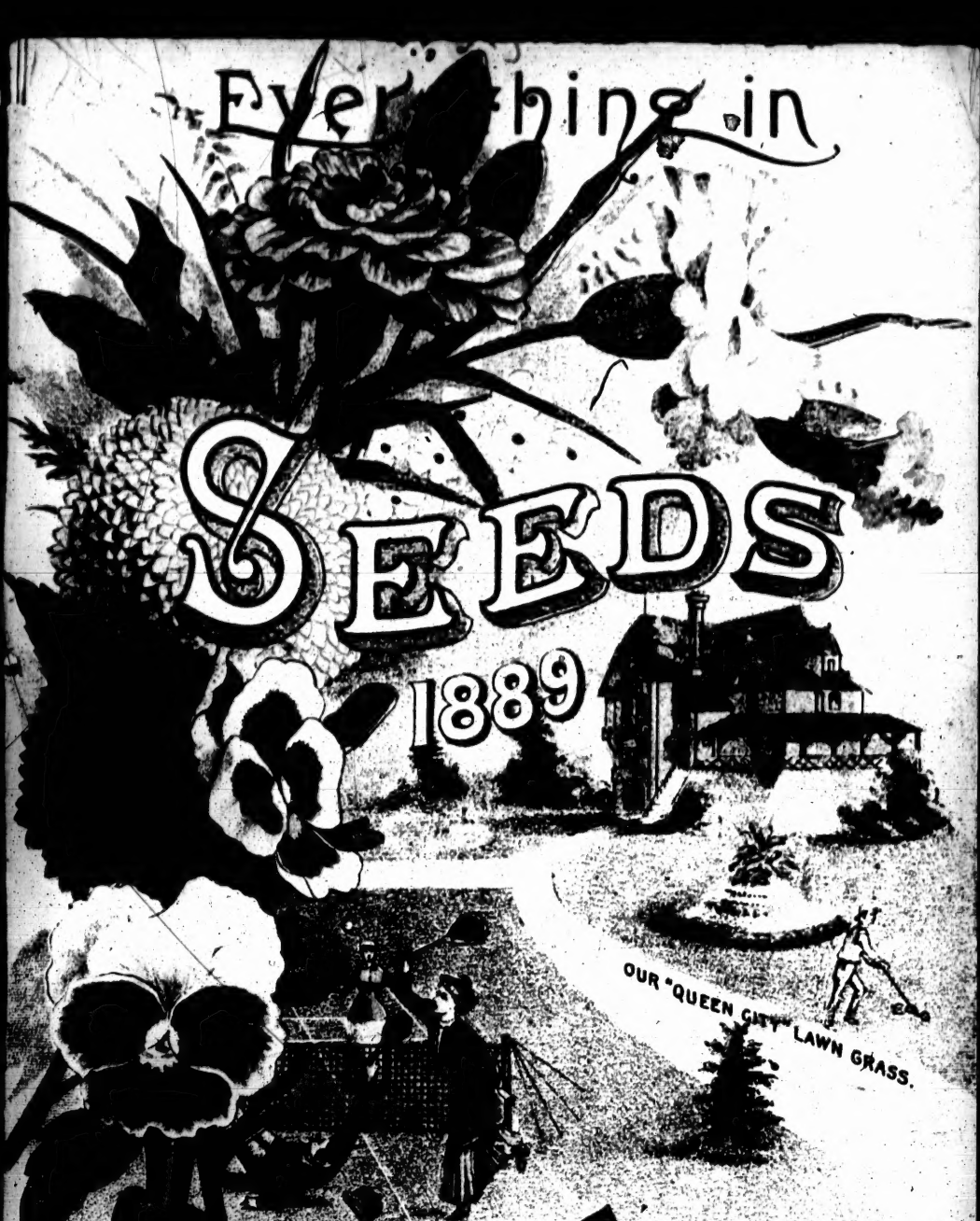

OUR "QUEEN CITY" LAWN GRASS.

FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE STEELE BRO'S CO. LIMITED.

STORES NO. 89 & 91 FRONT ST. EAST. CORNER JARVIS.

TORONTO, ONT.

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ALSO 3rd AND 4th PAGES OF COVER.

ORDER FOR SEEDS, BULBS, ROSES, ETC.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., LTD.

TORONTO, ONT.

Please forward the following Order, for amount enclosed, to

(Be sure and fill out these Blanks.) Selected from Catalogue for 188..... (Give year.)

Your Name, ...

Post Office, ... *Province,* .....

Express Office, ...

Nearest Railway Station, ...

On the ..... *Railway.*

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

P. O. Order, $ ____ /____

Draft, - $ ____

Stamps, - $ ____

Cash, - $ ____

Amount, $ ____

Date, ____ 188

Do not write in this space.

Reg. No., ____

Am't Rec'd, ____

Date Rec'd, ____

No. of Pkgs. ____

Forw'd by ____

Date sent, ____

Cost of Carriage ____

Checked by ____

Advised by ____

Every order must be accompanied with remittance, either by Registered Letter, Draft, or Post Office Money Order, and for full amount covering the order, otherwise the value of remittance only will be sent, by reducing quantity ordered.
Please do not ask us for time or credit on seeds, as we positively give none. We send no goods C. O. D.
The S. B. Co. "give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed they supply, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. All seeds ordered from them are sent on these conditions."

NOTE.—Safe arrival of all packages forwarded by mail guaranteed. See pages 2 and 3 of Catalogue for information to purchasers.

FLOWER SEEDS.

When ordering Flower Seeds you need only give the number of packets wanted and the number in Catalogue corresponding to the variety and price per packet, which will save the writing of long and difficult names.

No. of Packets.	Catalogue Numbers.	Price.	Amount. $	Amount. c.

No. of Packets.	Catalogue Numbers.	Price.	Amount. $	Amount. c.	No. of Packets.	Catalogue Numbers.	Price.	Amount. $	Amount. c.	Quantity.	Name of Variety Wanted.	Price.	Amount. $	Amount. c.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, ETC.

Please note that all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter pound prices include postage; but when ordered at the pound prices, four cents for each pound must be sent in addition to Catalogue prices, to prepay postage. If this be omitted, the quantity will be reduced to cover deficiency.
Seed Grain, Clover, Timothy, etc., are delivered free on cars at Toronto, the purchaser paying freight on arrival of the goods. *—See pages 2 and 3 of Catalogue.*

Bushels.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkts.	NAME OF VARIETY.	Price.	AMOUNT. $	c.
				Amount brought forward...			

IF YOU USE THE ORDER SHEET; SEND IT WHOLE. SEPARATE WHERE PERFORATED.

PLEASE DO NOT TEAR THE ORDER SHEET; SEE

Amount of order $

FOR REMARKS.

Do not mix up the order with questions requiring answers, as it often causes trouble and sometimes mistakes or omissions. Please write in this space any remarks

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We shall appreciate it as a special favor if our friends and customers will write in the blank below the names of some of their acquaintances who will be in need of Seeds, so that we may send them our Annual Catalogue.

FLOWER SEEDS.

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Cyclamen 40

ORDER SLIP FOR SEEDS. HOW TO ORDER.

THE STEELE Bros. Co. Ltd.

Amount of order $

FOR SEEDS.

Please write in this space very carefully and distinctly, as it often causes trouble and confusion mistaking or omitting. Please write in the blank below the names of kinds of seeds required with the number of packets, as there are many such kinds and Annual Collections.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We do not guarantee seeds sent by mail to reach destination in any specified time. If our friends will kindly send enclosure will write in the blank below the names of kinds of seeds required with the number of packets, as there are many such kinds and Annual Collections.

To Our Friends and Customers.

THE year 1888 has been one of great business activity with us; the constant increase of our trade has been so rapid that our former commodious premises became quite inadequate; we have, the past summer, secured the adjoining building, which now doubles our former capacity, and makes for us one of the largest seed warehouses in America. Our mammoth new premises have been fitted up complete in every department, which enables us not only to carry larger supplies of everything, but also to fill all orders entrusted to us promptly, and in the most careful manner.

We desire to return our HEARTY THANKS to our very many friends and generous customers of the past, who have not only bought our seeds and talked their merits with their neighbors, but also to those who have exhibited their products at the leading Fairs throughout the country, thus securing scores of first-class honors, which has been a source of profit to the exhibitors and a strong incentive towards the immense growth of our business. Our customers may feel assured that no exertions on our part will be spared in supplying their wants with the very finest class of seeds that can be procured, and at the lowest possible cost.

To those receiving our Catalogue for the first time we respectfully ask a perusal of its pages, and earnestly solicit a trial order. We do not profess to sell "cheap seeds," but SEEDS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF EXCELLENCE. With seeds more than in any other line of goods, is the statement true, "the best is always cheapest."

Among our specialties, herein offered, we beg to call the particular attention of florists, market-gardeners, and agriculturists, to our "Art Collections," Flower and Vegetable specialties: "New Short White Carrot," "Selected Swede Turnip," "Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage Corn," in fact every department is replete with the finest stocks of seeds known. We also carry full lines in Florists' supplies. You can buy everything in our line from us, whether living a few miles or thousands of miles away, and may be sure we shall endeavor to serve you in a manner that will beget confidence.

As thousands of our people visit this metropolitan city throughout the year, we extend to them a cordial invitation to call upon us, inspect our premises, and judge for themselves the accuracy of what we say. Visitors are always welcome.

Hoping to be early favored with your much esteemed orders, and continued kind words, and the orders of many new friends,

We remain, very truly,

THE STEELE BROS. CO., LTD.

Toronto, January, 1889.

Suggestions to Purchasers

WITH

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We can send Seeds to any part of the Dominion, by mail, and at the very low cost of four cents per pound. Parcels are not to exceed four pounds each in weight, but any number of parcels can be sent to any one or more addresses; this advantage enables the farmer or horticulturist, who may live in the most remote part of the Dominion, the same privilege for buying new, true and reliable Seeds, and at the same cost, as those who may be living near by us. No other country enjoys this privilege at such small cost, and should not be lost sight of by any person who may have even a small piece of ground in which a few vegetables or flowers may be grown.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival of all Seeds, Bulbs, etc., when sent by mail. Should a parcel fail to reach its destination when sent by mail, or any portion of same is lost while in transit, we promise to duplicate the part that is lost without charge, thus making the purchase of seeds from us one of the safest investments. Customers are requested to keep a copy of their order as sent, and on receipt of parcels to thoroughly examine them, so that they may see that they receive just what was ordered, as persons may sometimes forget what they ordered, or overlook some parcel and complain without just cause. Complaints, however (which are very rare), must be made within a reasonable length of time after being ordered, or immediately on receipt of the goods, otherwise we could not entertain them.

Terms.—All orders must be accompanied with the cash or Money Order. We do not send goods C.O.D. as the cost for cash collection is quite an unnecessary expense to the purchaser, and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity for sending C.O.D.

How to send Money.—Cash can be sent by registered letter, at our risk, for any order under five dollars. Where there are Money Order offices, remittance by Post Office Money Order is the safest and cheapest. We will take the risk of money sent in these ways. Should an instance occur, where a registered letter or letter containing Money Order fails to reach us (which is very rare) the sender must forward us the register receipt or number of the Money Order with name of office giving the Order, together with a copy of the lost order, when we will at once forward the Seeds called for.

Letters containing money, when sent without being registered, are at the risk of the sender.

Amounts less than one dollar can be sent in postage stamps of one, two or three cent denominations.

When making remittances purchasers will please be particular and send sufficient to cover the value of their order. When this is not done we shall limit the shipment to the value of money sent. We are compelled to adhere to this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances. Should amount remitted exceed the cost of goods ordered the difference will be promptly returned.

Please use our addressed envelope when remitting money, they have never yet failed to reach us safely.

Write your Name Plainly, and give correct post office address. Where either of these are omitted, imperfectly written, or other than the post office given, it is impossible for us to send the goods correctly. Sometimes persons give their place of residence instead of post office, this causes miscarriage and vexatious delays. Please write both name and address very distinctly, and in spaces on order sheets left for this purpose. Ladies will please prefix their given names, with Miss or Mrs., as the case may be, which will insure correct delivery and carriage of parcel.

Orders.—Our excellent system and large force of skilled employees enables us to execute all orders promptly, even in the height of the busy season. Should you not hear from us within a reasonable time after ordering, please write us, that the cause of delay may be ascertained.

When to Order.—You cannot order too early, but may easily leave it too late for your own profit or convenience. Secure your Seeds early, and be prepared to plant them as soon as the season will permit.

How to Order.—It will greatly facilitate the filling of orders and save errors, if customers will kindly use the enclosed order blank and fill in the spaces for name, post office, etc., and their wants under the different headings. Please do not tear the order sheet, but send it to us whole, separating from Catalogue where perforated. More order blanks will be forwarded upon application.

Free Delivery.—All Seeds ordered at the packet, ounce, two ounce, or quarter pound prices, also Bulbs, Roses, Vines, and such goods as are offered *post paid*, and at Catalogue prices, will be sent by mail *postage prepaid* by us, to any address in the Dominion. We sometimes send by express (prepaid) instead of mail, but only when there is a saving of cost to ourselves, and when convenient for purchaser to receive them that way. The exceptions to this rule are Seeds priced by the pound, and other heavy or bulky articles, or when special offers are given. We could not afford to pay the postage on such goods, as in many cases it would exceed the profit upon them; with such, four cents per pound should be remitted in addition to Catalogue price, or it will be deducted from amount sent by reducing quantity of goods forwarded.

Charges for Carriage.—All Seeds and other goods that are not offered *free by mail*, or that cannot be sent by mail will be forwarded by some one of the following ways, and at the purchaser's expense for carriage. Such charges can be paid by purchaser on arrival of the goods.

☞ When perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, the purchaser must remit us in addition to cost of the order, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. (*See express and freight rates.*) When this requirement is not complied with we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the purchaser.

Shipment by Rail, Express or Boat.—All heavy Seeds such as Potatoes, Corn, Clover, Timothy, Seed Grain, Grasses and other articles or Seeds that are not quoted or that cannot be forwarded by mail, will be shipped by some one of these ways. If no instructions accompany the order we use our best judgment as to route. Railway, Boat and Express companies will only receive goods when in good order, and agree to deliver at destination in like good order; hence they are responsible for safe carriage and delivery. Any claims for damage or loss must be made upon the carriers as they are responsible for such. The exceptions are perishable goods, or those liable to injury by heat and cold. We will always, and cheerfully, do all that is possible to have delivered shipments, and assist customers in tracing same, if delayed, by their notifying us

Notice of Forwarding.—Every customer is advised by postal card or letter when and how goods are sent, and the number of packages. If they do not arrive within a reasonable time after receiving the notice, or after sending the order, please write us, as there might be some cause for delay, either the order did not reach us promptly, wrongly addressed, stolen in transit, or miscarried, then corrections or enquiry can be at once made.

Completion of Orders.—Should the weather be unfavourable for forwarding Bulbs, Onion Sets, and other perishable goods, with accompanying part of order, they will not be sent until the weather is safe to send them. Roots, and such roots as remain in the ground during winter, will be forwarded as soon as possible in spring, and in time for planting.

Seeds not Priced.—Such as Clover, Timothy, Seed Grains, etc., are subject to market changes in prices and upon which we cannot give standing prices. We shall be pleased to quote prices on any such Seeds, at any time when desired. Letter or telegraph quotations are always for immediate acceptance and orders. All heavy Seeds will be sent in cotton bags at a charge of twenty-five cents each.

Enquiries,—when ordering Seeds and other requirements,—should be made on separate sheet and not mix the order with questions to be answered, as it not only makes it difficult to fill the order properly, but often causes oversight in answering such questions, and we are blamed for neglect.

Correspondence on business subjects always receives prompt and personal attention; if any delay, you may infer the letter did not reach us through some cause; in such case write again.

Notice.—There is not a farmer or gardener in the land but who could order something from this Catalogue to advantage. Please show it to your neighbors, and speak a good word for us. If you receive more than one copy, please hand the extra one to your friends, where it will do us some good. Catalogues will be sent to any intending purchaser if they will kindly send their name and post office, on post card.

Wholesale Catalogues sent to dealers on application.

Bulb Catalogue.—In September we publish a Catalogue containing a list of Bulbs for Autumn planting, and for flowering in the house in Winter, which will be forwarded to those of our customers who purchased Bulbs or Seeds the past year.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.

We have often been asked if we "*guarantee or warrant our Seeds.*" We beg to state plainly *we do not*, for the reason that practical experience has assured us of the fact that crops may fail, no matter how fresh or pure the seed sown may be.

We trust that our customers will fully realize that it is our manifest interest to *send them none but the very best quality of Seeds*. It would be folly to do otherwise, unless we wanted to sacrifice our good reputation for selling reliable seeds, which we are constantly striving to extend.

To ensure success, however, it is necessary that the customer should do his part well, or our *good Seeds will be ruined*, which we very much dislike to have done, because it is a great waste, and makes everybody feel unpleasant. With the best of management and with good seeds there will be an occasional and unaccountable failure. The best of gardeners sometimes fail, and try again with the same seeds and succeed. So it is not best to worry or blame either the seeds or ourselves at an occasional defeat. A little difficulty in its attainment sweetens success, and of this sweetness cultivators have a full share, for they often have to contend with unfavourable weather, insect enemies and a host of other adverse circumstances; *therefore, all Seeds bought from us must be on the conditions that we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we sell, nor will we hold ourselves in any way responsible for the crop.*

WE TEST OUR SEEDS.

We test the germinating qualities of our Seeds, and allow no article of importance to leave our warehouse before being subject to a most thorough test. We have found that Seeds, let them be the freshest and best, will sometime fail to properly germinate; hence the value of this precaution to send out good Seeds can hardly be over-estimated, as the purchaser can be sure of having Seeds that will grow under favorable circumstances and proper treatment.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES.

For information and convenience of our customers in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, we give the present rates from Toronto to the points named below. The rates between any two points named will be proportioned according to distance. As these rates are subject to change, we cannot guarantee them.

FREIGHT RATES FROM TORONTO.

ON BARLEY, OATS, PEAS AND WHEAT.

To Port Arthur	at any quantity under	185 lbs.	will cost	$1 85	Over	185 lbs.,	at rate of	$1 00	per 100 lbs.
" Winnipeg	"	170	"	3 00	"	170	"	1 20	"
" Brandon	"	175	"	2 25	"	175	"	1 30	"
" Regina	"	180	"	2 64	"	180	"	1 50	"
" Calgary	"	185	"	2 34	"	185	"	1 85	"
" Victoria, B.C.	"	110	"	1 94	"	110	"	1 77	"

On Clover and Timothy Seed the rates are about one-fourth more than above.

EXPRESS RATES FROM TORONTO.

When not over—	1 lbs.	3 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.	35 lbs.	40 lbs.	45 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs
To Port Arthur	$0 50	$0 55	$0 60	$0 65	$0 75	$0 90	$1 00	$1 10	$1 20	$1 25	$1 25	$2 50
" Winnipeg	50	95	1 15	1 40	1 65	1 85	2 10	2 30	2 75	3 00	3 25	5 50
" Brandon	75	1 00	1 25	1 60	2 00	2 25	2 75	3 25	3 50	4 00	4 25	8 00
" Regina	75	1 00	1 30	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	10 00
" Calgary	75	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	10 00
" Victoria, B.C.	75	1 00	1 65	2 25	2 75	3 50	4 00	4 75	5 25	5 75	6 00	11 75
	85	1 25	1 85	2 50	3 00	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 40	7 00	13 00

The charge for *one pound* is 25 cents to any point except in British Columbia, and for 2 lb., 3 lb. and 4 lb. parcels in proportion up to 5 lbs., over 5 lbs. and up to 7 lbs. the 7 lb. rate is charged; 7 to 10 lbs. the 10 lb. rate is charged, and then upward, over 50 lb. parcels are carried at the proportionate rate per 100 lbs. These rates apply to general merchandise when sent by Express.

THE

FLOWER & GARDEN.

There is nothing that gives us greater pleasure than the fact that there is a lively and growing interest being evinced everywhere in all matters pertaining to horticulture, in both the useful and ornamental branches, but more especially in the latter. There is no doubt that flowers give the most humble home an air of refinement and culture, which could not be imparted by the most lavish expenditure in other ways.

In preparing our list it has been our aim to aid our readers in beautifying their surroundings, and we trust a careful perusal of the following pages will prove that we have been successful in this undertaking. Many old Sorts have been discarded, and very large additions in kinds and varieties added, besides the additions of illustrations, to better show the plants and descriptions of flowers, will be found a great advantage in making selections.

For the convenience of those requiring Flower Seeds, we divide our list into departments, such as Annuals, Climbers, Everlastings, Perennials, etc., so that selections for any special purpose may be readily made and save much time and trouble.

The Stocks we offer throughout are of unsurpassed quality. Many of the choicer varieties have been saved exclusively for our trade, and many of the Hardy Annuals are of our own growing and saving, and selected from the finest specimens. No better can be procured anywhere.

A WORD TO THE AMATEUR.

Much annoyance and disappointment is caused yearly through giving Flower Seeds the wrong treatment, by keeping the soil too wet or by allowing it to dry out while the seed is germinating, by sowing too thickly, or more often by covering too deep. To aid the inexperienced, we give below a few directions in flower culture.

The best seed-bed is a very fine, light, sandy soil, not too wet nor too dry. Smooth the surface before sowing, cover the seed with fine or sifted earth, and keep the soil always moist. The absolute essential of successful flower growing is not to bury the seed too deep. The very best of seed fails to grow when choked with soil. Amateurs fail here oftener than at any other point, and their seed and seedsmen are unwarrantably blamed for the failure. The depth of planting depends on the size of the seed. Large seed, such as Sweet Peas and Morning Glory, may be covered from three-quarters to one and a half inches; such as Candytuft, Mignonette and Zinnia, from one-quarter to one-half inch. Fine seed, like Portulaca, Petunia, etc., ought not to be covered at all, or but slightly; pressing down with a strip of board or with the hand is better. Sun and light must be excluded from the newly sown seed, especially with very fine seed, by covering with paper or a piece of moist flannel, held down by stones or sticks, until the seed has germinated, then gradually admit air and light. When seedlings are large enough to be handled, they should be transplanted. Brief cultural directions are given under heading of each variety, also upon every packet containing the seed. With such directions, and by observing the above hints, together with a good selection of varieties for purposes and positions required, a most charming display of flowers may be obtained.

WILD GARDEN SEED.

Wild Garden Seed is a mixture of a large number of varieties of Hardy Flower Seeds, and being thus mixed together can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, who has not seen the charming effect of such a bed of flowers, can form an idea of its possibilities. The different seasons of bloom bring forth something new almost every day. To those who cannot give the constant care and attention required in planting and cultivating flowers in neatly laid-out beds and borders, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its novel and varied effect, its cheapness, and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. Price per packet, 15 cents.

NOTE.—With every order containing One Dollar or over we will send one packet of the above "Wild Garden Seed."

SPECIAL OFFER.

We offer the following liberal inducements to Clubs, or those who wish to purchase Flower Seeds in quantity. These low rates apply only to Seeds in Packets, but the Seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid.

Send us $1.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $1.15.

Send us $2.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $2.35.

Send us $3.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $3.60.

Send us $4.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $4.80.

Send us $5.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $6.00.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

—ANNUALS—

UNDER this head we describe not only Annuals, that is, those plants which flower the first season, then die, but some Biennials and Perennials that flower the first season which may be treated like Annuals, though they do not die at the close of the season. Among these are the Pansy, Dianthus, Verbena, Antirrhinum, etc., that live for years under favorable circumstances.

Hardy Annuals.—These, with few exceptions, require to be sown in good garden soil. They may either be sown where they are to remain, or in nursery beds for transplanting; a plan which may be adopted when it is desired to have them bloom early, and to occupy the ground for as short a period as possible.

Half-Hardy and Tender Annuals.—This term is applied to those Annuals which, though they will flower freely in open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination and protection from atmospheric changes during the earlier stages of their growth. Many of them are of great beauty and interest, and derive an additional value from flowering after most of the Hardy Annuals are out of bloom.

Many of the Half-Hardy and Tender Annuals will succeed well if planted in the open ground the last of May, and treated the same as recommended for Hardy Annuals.

In order to assist purchasers in making their selections, we have, as far as possible, given the popular name of each variety, and have endeavored so to simplify their description that any person, however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection. (*See Index.*)

A dash (—) indicates a repetition.

In giving orders for Flower Seeds, it will be sufficient to send the NUMBER ONLY, but it will be necessary to state the *edition, or year, of the Catalogue* from which they are taken, as a new edition is annually published and numbers sometimes changed.

ABRONIA.

Extremely pretty, trailing plants, with Verbena-like heads and sweet-scented flowers; very effective in beds, rock-work, or hanging baskets; succeeds in any light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annual.*

1. Abronia umbellata, rose-lilac, ½ ft. 5

ARCTOTIS.

Very showy and interesting border plants; native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Half-hardy annual.*

2. Arctotis breviscapa, large orange-colored flowers, with dark centre, 1½ ft. 5

ADONIS.

Sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, and Flos Adonis. The foliage is very pretty, and the flowers brilliant, remaining a long time in bloom. They will do well in a partially shaded situation, and may be used to advantage in any natural corner of the garden. *Hardy annual.*

3. Adonis æstivalis, summer-flowering, scarlet, 1 ft. 5

4. — autumnalis, autumn-flowering, blood red, 1 ft. 5

AGROSTEMMA.

The Agrostemmas are free blossomers, make attractive beds, and are useful for cutting. They present a beautiful appearance when grown in masses, or as a border for tall plants like the Gladiolus. The perennial variety is known as Rose Campion, which is described with perennials; the annual is called Rose of Heaven. The flowers resemble single pinks. Grows freely in any good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

5. Agrostemma coeli rosea (Rose of Heaven), deep rose, fringed, 1 ft..... 5

ANAGALLIS.

Lovely dwarf plants, very effective as edgings, beautiful as pot plants, and valuable for rock work. Species of the Anagallis are found wild in all parts of the world. Our Pimpernel, called "Poor Man's Weather Glass," is one of the brightest of our wild flowers. *Half-hardy annuals.*

6. Anagallis grandiflora, blue, ½ ft..... 5
7. — grandiflora sanguinea, bright ruby, ½ ft. 5

ARGEMONE.

Exceedingly showy, free flowering border plants, with large poppy-like flowers. The foliage is large, pretty in form, and of a light green color, the leaves very much resemble the thistle. It is often called Prickly Poppy; succeeds in good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

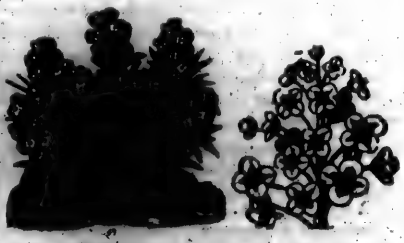
8. Argemone Mexicana, flowers bright yellow, 2 ft..... 5

AGERATUM.

Valuable for bedding-plants or for cut flowers; free blossomers and of long duration. When lifted and potted in the fall, and placed in the parlor, will keep up a succession of beautiful flowers all winter. *Half-hardy annual.*

9. Ageratum Mexicanum, blue, 1½ ft..... 5
10. — Mexicanum album, white, 1½ ft..... 5
11. — dwarf, blue, ½ ft..... 5
12. — dwarf, white, ½ ft. 5

ALYSSUM.



One of the sweetest and most useful of summer flowers, its fragrance resembling one of the peculiar scents of the hay field. It may be used for edgings, borders, rock-work or hanging-baskets, as well as in the greenhouse, and is valuable in making up all kinds of bouquets. Grows freely from seed, either under glass or in the open border. *Hardy annual.*

13. Alyssum, sweet, white, flowers in clusters, ½ foot..... 5
14. — Benthami compactum, new, thickly studded with spikes of pure white flowers, ½ foot..... 5

ANTIRRHINUM.

The Antirrhinum, popularly called "dragon-dragon," is one of the very best of our perennials. Spring grown seedlings will bloom in beds or borders the first season. By removing a portion of the flower stems in the summer, the plants will throw up young shoots for autumn, making plants that will endure almost any winter. *Hardy perennials.*

15. Antirrhinum tenue, choice colors, 2 ft..... 5
16. — Tom Thumb, mixed colors, ½ ft. 5

CROWN ASTER.

PERFECTION ASTER.

QUILLED ASTER.

ASTER.

The Aster, when well cultivated, is the most beautiful flower in its season, and is so well known that it is almost unnecessary to speak of its merits; yet there may be some who are not aware of the great improvements that have been made during the last few years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated. Conspicuously among these we may mention the Crown, Victoria and Washington classes, which will be a pleasing surprise to those who may grow them this season for the first time.

Give the Aster a deep, rich soil; mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial, and if extra-fine flowers are needed, for exhibition or any other purpose, a little liquid manure occasionally, will give the most gratifying results. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold frame, or a seed-bed in the garden, but to obtain good flowers the Aster plant must be strong and "stocky;" a plant that is "drawn" will never produce very fine flowers. A "drawn" plant is one that, by being crowded in the seed-bed, or for some other cause, has become tall, slender and weak.

The Aster transplants easily, and as they are essentially a fall flower there need be no haste in starting seed in the spring; the flowers are always largest, and most perfect and enduring in the showery weather and cool dewy nights of autumn.

For a showy bed, plant the taller sorts about twelve inches apart; the dwarf kinds, six inches, or less. *Half-hardy annual.*

17. Aster, Crown, or Coxcomb, a new and very handsome variety, with large two-colored flowers, the centres being white, surrounded with broad band of many bright colors, 1½ ft. (*see cut*) 10

18. — Dwarf, Chrysanthemum-flowered, covers the foliage with its large beautiful flowers, grows about ten inches in height late, and valuable on this account as well as for its great beauty, mixed colors.... 10

19. — — — light blue 10

20. — — — dark blue 10

21. — — — dark rose and white 10

22. — — — pure white 10

23. — — — fiery scarlet 10

24. — Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, very double, bright, about twelve inches; habit of plant bushy or bouquet-shaped; flowers produced in great profusion; mixed colors 10

25. — New Rose, large flowers, petals finely imbricated and of great substance, two feet high, robust, and one of the very best; mixed colors 10

26. — — — snowball, pure white 10

27. — Hedgehog, or Porcupine, flowers large with long-quilled, sharply-pointed, curious-looking petals; height, 2 feet, mixed colors 10

28. Aster, Pæony-Flowered Perfection, flowers large and double, with petals beautifully incurved; one of the best, in every respect; a first, mixed colors (*see cut*).. 10

29. — — — light blue 10

30. — — — dark blue 10

31. — — — pure white 10

32. — — — bright rose 10

33. — — — dark carmine 10

34. — Quilled German, very double, of oval form; the petals have the appearance of quills, or tubes; height, from 1½ to 2 feet, mixed colors (*see cut*) 10

35. — Victoria, one of the finest Asters in cultivation; flowers, very large, perfectly double, imbricated and globular; 2 feet high, mixed colors 10

36. — Washington, one of the largest and finest varieties in cultivation; well-grown flowers have measured five inches in diameter; mixed colors 15

AMARANTHUS.

The Amaranthus family embraces numerous plants, valuable for the beauty of their foliage; many of the varieties have handsomely formed and highly colored leaves, while others are remarkable for the long, large, upright racemes, and drooping panicles of small flowers, forming immense clusters. They are very effective for autumn decorations, and are seldom equalled by any similar class of plants. *Half-hardy annuals.*

37. Amaranthus Henkelii rubra, leaves bright scarlet, green striped, and shaded purple red, sometimes painted yellow, 1 ft. 5

38. — candatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding), long, drooping sprays of flowers, 3 ft. 5

39. — monstrosus (Giant Prince's Feather), large and handsome, variegated foliage, 5

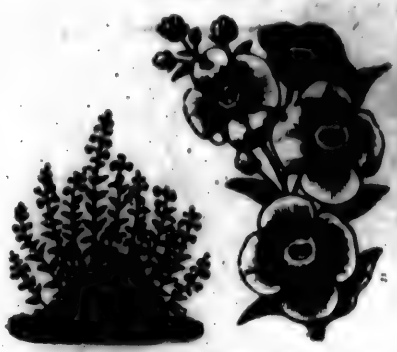
40. — melancholicus rubor, compact, rich blood red foliage, 2 ft. 5

41. — salicifolius (Fountain Plant), gracefully drooping willow-shaped leaves, brilliantly banded and tipped with orange, carmine and bronze, 3 ft. 5

42. — tricolor (Joseph's Coat), leaves scarlet, yellow and green, 1½ ft. 5

43. — splendens, an improved variety of tricolor. A most desirable variety.... 10

ALONSOA.

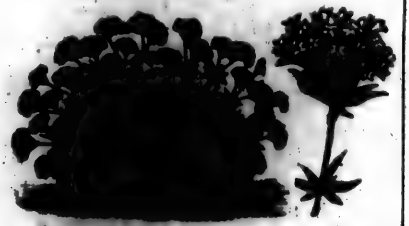


The flowers of Alonsoa, sometimes called Mask Flower, are small, but of remarkably brilliant color, and make most desirable bedding plants. They flower freely and continue in bloom from June till early frost; if is best to sow seed under glass, and not remove to the garden until the weather is warm. *Half-hardy annual.*

44. Alonsoa grandiflora, large-flowered, scarlet, 2 ft. 5

45. — Warscewiczii, flowers, small, bright scarlet, forming a pretty spike, 1½ ft. 5

ASPERULA.



A most profuse blooomer and of dwarf habit. The flowers are very *sweet-scented*, and last a long time in perfection; for making up small bouquets it is all that can be desired. *Hardy annual.*

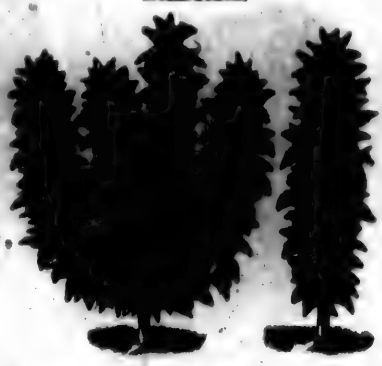
46. Asperula azurea setosa, light blue, 1 ft. 5

BARTONIA.

A very showy plant, with gray branches and thistle-like leaves. It likes considerable moisture, and the young plants sometimes suffer in a dry time. Sow seed where the plant is to flower, as it does not bear transplanting well. *Hardy annual.*

47. Bartonia aurea, golden yellow, 1½ ft. 5

BALSAM.



Balsam Plants.

The Balsam, like the Aster, is one of the most beautiful and popular of our Annuals, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12 inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command. For outdoor decoration the soil should be of the richest character, the plants should be set fifteen inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings with manure water. *Tender annual.*

48. Balsam, double lilac, striped crimson 10

49. — double peach-blossom 10

50. — double Solferino, white, striped and spotted with lilac and scarlet 10

51. — double rose-flowered, pure white 10

52. — — — garnet red 10

53. — — — lilac 10

54. — — — chamois 10

55. — — — scarlet and white, spotted 10

56. — — — crimson and white, spotted 10

57. — — — rosy carmine and white, spotted .. 10

58. — double, extra choice mixed 10

59. — double camellia-flowered, finest French, mixed colors 10

BROWALLIA.

Exceedingly pretty plants, flowering under glass throughout the autumn, winter and spring months, and out of doors in summer. Seeds grow freely, and plants give abundance of bloom, and exceedingly fine for bedding purposes. About eighteen inches in height, and should be set a foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

60. Browallia elata, white 5

61. — elata, blue 5

62. — Roezli, new, large-flowering 10

BRACHYCOME.

An elegant daisy-like dwarf, annual-stemmed variety called "Swan River Daisy," grows about one foot in height, of compact branching habit, and abundance of flowers, resembling those of the Cineraria. Very effective in edgings, small beds, or for pot culture. Seed should be planted under glass and transplanted when the weather becomes warm. *Half-hardy annual.*

63. **Brachycome iberidifolia** (Swan River Daisy), blue and white, separate or mixed 5

CACALIA.

Cacalias are pretty, profuse-flowering plants, with small tassel-like blooms, and from the form of the flowers are often called Flora's Paint Brush. The flowers are borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot or so in length, blooming from early summer until autumn, producing flowers for cutting every day, which are valuable for small bouquets. Seeds may be sown in a warm bed in the garden, or under glass, if possible. Set plants six inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

64. Cacalia coccinea, scarlet 5
65. — lutea, yellow 5

CALLIRHOE.

The rich, purple crimson glow of the beautiful saucer-shaped flowers of these elegant plants is matchless. For borders and beds, the flowers and foliage are strikingly effective. Steep the seed before sowing, when they will grow readily in open ground. Thin plants to about one foot apart; they begin to flower when small. *Hardy annual.*

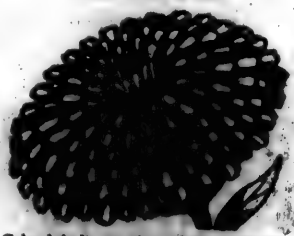
66. Callirhoe pedata, purple crimson, with white eye, 2 ft. 5

CANDYTUFT.

One of the oldest and most popular and useful border annuals. It blooms long and freely, is perfectly hardy, and may be sown in early spring, or even in autumn in a moderate climate. Its neat little clusters of flowers are quite a treasure to bouquet-makers, particularly the white, and is well adapted for ribbons, lines or flower-beds. *Hardy annual.*

67. Candytuft (Iberis), fragrant, pure white, 1 ft. 5
68. — crimson, very beautiful, 1 ft. 5
69. — rocket, pure white, large truss, 1 ft. 5
70. — purple, dark, fine, 1 ft. 5
71. — New Carmine, produces a mass of brilliant carmine bloom 10
72. — mixed colors, fine 5

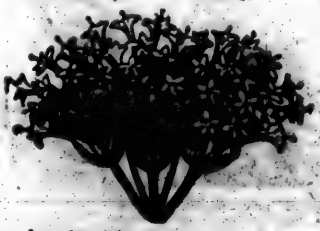
CALENDULA.



The Calendula is one of the well-known Marigold family, and so called because some of the specimens were supposed to be in flower every month of the calendar. *C. officinalis* is much prized by housekeepers for flavouring. In mixed borders, shrubberies, and semi-wild places, they are exceedingly attractive. *Hardy annual.*

73. Calendula officinalis, Le Proust, uniformly double, nankeen, edged with brown, 1 ft. 5
74. — Meteor, handsome, perfectly double, and beautifully striped and edged with yellow, 1 ft 5
75. — officinalis (Pot Marigold), 1 ft. 5

CENTRANTHUS.



These form beautiful masses or borders, and for bouquets or other floral work are excellent. The flowers are small, borne in clusters on light green, almost transparent stems; grow freely in any good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

76. Centranthus, rose and white, mixed, ½ ft. .. 5

CAMPANULA.

The Campanulas embrace many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bells, which will be found described under Perennial department. The varieties below are extremely beautiful, neat in habit, hardy and free blossomers, either in beds or borders. Seed may be sown in open ground, or under glass. Set plants five or six inches apart, in beds. *Hardy annuals.*

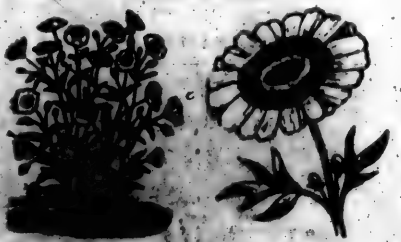
77. Campanula speculum (Venus' Looking Glass), blue and white, mixed or separate, ½ foot 5
78. — Lorei, blue and white, mixed, 1 ft..... 5

CALANDRINIA.

Very beautiful creeping plants, admirably adapted for planting in rock-walls, where they will produce flowers in profusion. The engraving shows the habit of the plant, which does best in light sandy soil. *Hardy annuals.*

79. Calandrinia grandiflora, rose; flower stalks 1 to 2 feet 5
80. — umbellata, rosy purple, perennial, but flowering the first season 5

CALLIOPSIS.



Few, if any, annuals are more useful than these; the colors are rich and striking; flowers numerous and beautiful, producing a fine effect in mixed borders; seeds grow very readily, and may be sown where intended to bloom. *Hardy annual.*

81. Calliopsis, mixed colors, 2 ft. 5
82. — Drummondii, yellow, crimson centre, 1½ ft. 5

CATCHFLY.

The Silene is a showy, early flowering plant, with small flowers, white, red, and pink. A moisture serves on the stalks, which sometimes entraps flies, hence the name "Catchfly." Set flowers six to eight inches apart, so as to form a clump or border. Sow seeds in any good soil. *Hardy annual.*

83. Catchfly, mixed colors, 1½ ft..... 5

CENTAUREA.

The Centaureas are composed of a large number of varieties in both annuals and perennials. Among the annuals the *C. Americana* is the largest and best, and is known as the Basket Flower. *C. cyanus* are bright and showy; and useful for making bouquets, etc. They succeed well in any good garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

84. Centaurea Americana, flowers large, lilac purple, strong plants, 4 ft..... 5
85. — cyanus (known as Bachelor's Button, and Corn Bottle), mixed colors..... 5
86. — moschata (Sweet Sultan), mixed colors, very sweet, 1½ ft. 5

CLARKIA.

These are very effective border plants, being elegant, showy and profuse blossomers, and are well adapted to cool or shaded locations, where they will not receive the hot sun's rays. Seed may be sown in autumn, when they will be large enough by spring to make early summer flowers, or may be started under glass, and will give a fine display of late summer flowers. *Hardy annuals.*

87. Clarkia elegans, finest double varieties, mixed, 1½ ft..... 5
88. — pulchella, deep rose, 1½ ft..... 5
89. — integripetala, double, rich crimson, 1½ ft. 5
90. — "Mrs. Langtry," snow white, with a well defined star or centre of brilliant crimson..... 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The annual varieties of Chrysanthemums are exceedingly pretty. The quick and growing character has brought them into general favor. They are bright, cheerful and free blossoming, easy and rapid in growth, and colors are really beautiful, the colors having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason are called "Painted Daisy." They are of varied and beautiful colors, striped and edged in various shades. Set plants about one foot apart; succeed well in any soil. *Hardy annuals.*

91. Chrysanthemum tricolor, various shades of colors, 1 ft. 5
92. — Burridgeanum, various shades and colors, mixed, 1 ft. 10
93. — Dunnettii, snow white, immense double flowers, 1 ft. 10

CLEOME.

The Cleomes are worthy of cultivation, the plant making a shrub-like bush about 18 inches in height, and should stand for flowering about one foot apart. The flowers are singular, as will be seen by the engraving, and it is sometimes called the "Spider Flower," because the stamens look like the legs of that insect. *Hardy annuals.*

94. Cleome spectabilissima, rosy 5

DIANTHUS.

The varieties of Dianthus known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our bedding plants from seed. Raised early in spring under glass, and planted out they will flower early, and continue covered with bloom till frost in autumn. Some of the finest effects in our experimental grounds have been produced by the varieties of Imperialis and Heddewigii. The flowers range in color from the purest white, the deepest crimson, and most beautiful lilac. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in the seed-bed. *Hardy annuals.*

95. Dianthus Chinensis (Chinese or Indian Pink), best double varieties, mixed, 1 ft. 5
96. — Imperialis (Double Imperial Pinks), mixed, 1 ft. 5
97. — Heddewigii (Double Japan Pinks), mixed, 1 ft. 5
98. — diadematus (Diadem Pink), very large double flowers, all shades of colors 10

CELOSIA.

The Celosias are highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling the cock's comb, and are popularly called "Cockscomb." There are many shades and colors, but the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. The crested they are transplanted or shifted, the larger and more beautiful they grow. For filling vases, or working into bouquets, the value of cut sprays of Celosias cannot be over-estimated. Start seed in the house, or under glass, and transplant, setting the plants three feet apart, in light soil, not too rich. *Half-hardy annuals.*

99. Celosia cristata (Cockscomb), one of the largest of the variety, mixed colors 5
100. — Japonica, variegated in branches, leaf and comb; very handsome (*new sort*) 5
101. — cristata, dwarf, brilliant crimson 10
102. — — Dwarf Golden Rose (*new*), brilliant and attractive 10

COLLINSIA.

These are very effective for flower-garden decoration. The flowers are produced in whorls, and several of these around each flower stem, which stands from one foot to eighteen inches in height. Seed may be sown in open ground. *Hardy annuals.*

103. Collinsia, mixed colors 5

CONVOLVULUS.

C. minor and its varieties are very showy and exceedingly handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribboned, or mixed. *Hardy annuals.*

104. Convolvulus minor (Dwarf Morning Glory), beautiful colors, mixed, 1 ft. 5

DIDISCUS.

A pretty little plant, about two feet high; produces numerous umbels of beautiful sky-blue flowers, very useful in bouquets. Seed should be sown under glass. *Half-hardy annual.*

105. Didiscus caruleus 5

DATURA.

A large, strong-growing plant with trumpet-shaped flowers, often measuring six inches in length, mostly white, sometimes tinted with a delicate shade of blue. The roots can be preserved in a cellar like the Dahlia. Set plants three feet apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

108. Datura Wrightii, white, bordered lilac, sweet-scented, 2 ft. 5

109. — fastuosa Mixtures, flowers large and double, inside white, outside generally colored, 3 ft. 5

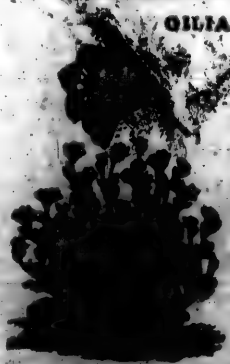
ERYSIMUM.

Beautiful, profuse-flowering plants for beds and borders, producing clusters of fragrant yellow and orange flowers, very desirable for cutting; plant and bloom somewhat like single wallflower, but not so large. *Hardy annual.*

110. Erysimum Asturiense, sulphur-yellow, 1½ ft. 5

111. — Perofskianum, rich orange, 1½ ft. 5

CILIA.



Very pretty when grown in masses, and much prized for their earliness. They are low-growing and profuse flowerers; very suitable for borders or rock-work; and admirably adapted for massing; the tricolor varieties have long been favorites; their clusters of small delicate flowers are very desirable for cutting. Seed may be sown in open ground, but if transplanted, remove plants when small; grows in almost any soil. *Hardy annuals.*

110. Cilia capitata, sky blue, ½ ft. 5

111. — tricolor, white, lilac and purple, ½ ft. 5

BOCHBOCHOLTSIA.

The bright colors, novel habit, and continuous blooming of the Bochbocholtsias render them very effective for beds, ribbons, edgings, and borders. Plants grow about one foot in height; leaves finely cut, and of a glaucous green color. Flowers yellow, orange, and white, and resemble annual California Poppy. Seed may be sown in the garden, where required to bloom, leaving plants about one foot apart. *Hardy annuals.*

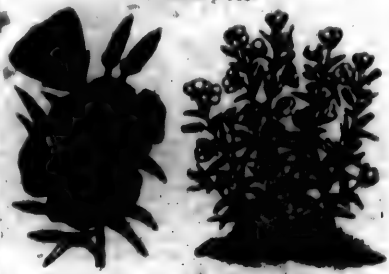
112. Bochbocholtsia Californica, bright yellow, with orange centre, 1 ft. 5

113. — alba, creamy white, 1 ft. 5

114. — crocea, double, bright orange-scarlet, 1 ft. 5

115. — Rose Cardinal, rich, beautiful, 1 ft. 5

GODETIA.



Exceedingly handsome and very effective when grown in beds, masses, [illegible] borders; free and constant blossomers. *Hardy annuals.*

116. Godetia, Duchess [illegible] very large, beautiful satin- [illegible] .....

117. — The Bride, [illegible] colored, 1½ ft. 5

118. — Whitneyi, "Brilliant," rich carmine, shaded off to light rose at the points of petals, 1 ft. 10

119. — Lady Albemarle, beautiful carmine-crimson, 1 ft. 5

120. — finest mixed 5

GAILLARDIA.

The Gaillardia ranks high as a bedding-plant for its rich colors, great profusion of bloom, and duration in flowering. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches apart. *Half-hardy annuals.*

121. Gaillardia picta, red and yellow, 1½ ft. 5

122. — picta Lorenziana, a fine, double variety, with large heads of bloom (*new sort*). 20

EUPHORBIA.

A useful plant for decorating the flower garden grows about eighteen inches high, and is covered with light green and white variegated leaves, small tree mallow being planted at the base of it, thereby giving it an extremely showy appearance. It is called "Variegated Spurge," and "Snowbush of Texas." Seed should be sown under glass, or indoors, and transplanted in the border, about eighteen inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

143. Euphorbia variegata 5

EUTOCA.

Very showy border plants, much prized for its intense blue flowers, very desirable for cutting; branches placed in water will bloom for many days. It does best in warm, sandy soil, giving more bloom than if too rich. *Hardy annual.*

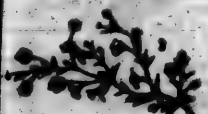
144. Eutoca viscida, bright blue, 1 ft. 5

GLAUCIUM.

These are popularly called "Horned Poppies," and are effective border plants; their long and elegantly cut silvery leaves make them attractive objects at all seasons; fine for edgings, vases or ribbon beds. Sow seed late in winter in the house or under glass. *Half-hardy perennials.*

145. Glaucium corniculatum 5

GYPSOPHILA.



A pretty free flowering little plant, best adapted for rustic rockwork baskets and edgings; of graceful and slender growth. Though not an everlasting, it is valuable for bouquets either green or dried. *Hardy annual.*

146. Gypsophila elegans, white, ½ ft. 5

HELIANTHUS.

The Helianthus, or Sunflower, is an old and well-known flower. Many of the new and best double varieties are attractive and produce a fine effect among shrubbery or when used as screens, growing from four to eight feet in height. *Hardy annual.*

147. Helianthus globosus, yellow, large, double, 5 ft. 5

148. — Californicus, very large and double, yellow, 5 ft. 5

149. — variegatus, variegated foliage 5

150. — Queen Wilde, small flowers with jet black centre 5

151. — Giant, immense size, the dark centre often measuring fifteen inches in diameter, surrounded with a single row of bright yellow petals, 8 ft. 5

JACOBÆA.

Remarkably pretty, free growing, profuse flowering plants; producing a fine effect in beds, ribbons and mixed flower borders. Grows freely from seed. *Hardy annuals.*

152. Jacobæa, double, dwarf varieties mixed 5

LARKSPUR.

The Larkspur (annual Delphinium) is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, either for large or small gardens. The dwarf varieties make elegant beds, and are very effective in large lines or groups. The tall varieties are exceedingly handsome in mixed borders, and among shrubs. They are eminent in bloom, the flowers being produced in spikes, are of great value to cut for vases, etc. Sow seed in autumn or very early in spring. The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should be planted eighteen inches apart. The Dwarf Rocket variation should be set in rows, from five to six inches apart. *Hardy annual.*

153. Larkspur, dwarf rocket, double, finest mixed, 1 ft. 5

154. — tall rocket, double, finest mixed, 2 ft. 5

155. — Emperor, double, mixed, brilliant colors, very fine variety, 1½ ft. 5

156. — candelabrum, dwarf, handsome, 1 ft. ... 10

HIBISCUS.

The Hibiscus bear very showy flowers, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated. They are ornamental both as shrub borders and flower beds; pretty foliage and large blossoms, which are exceedingly attractive and very easily cultivated. The seed may be sown early in a hot-bed, or later in the open border, and transplanted or thinned to a foot apart; succeed in any good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

138. Hibiscus Africanus, green color, rich brown centre, 1½ ft..... 5

KAULFUSSIA.

Pretty free flowering little plants, compact in growth, having most intense colored flowers, somewhat resembling the Single Aster. A good plant for mixed beds and borders. *Hardy annual.*

139. Kaulfussia, mixed colors, ½ ft..... 5

LINUM.

A group of most beautiful free-flowering plants; their brilliancy of color and long duration of bloom being unequaled by none. Seeds germinate best in the light, but will do well if sown in a warm bed of light soil. Set plants a foot apart. *Hardy annual.*

140. Linum grandiflorum rubrum, scarlet..... 5

LIMNANTHES.

Very showy plants for spring and summer decoration, quite hardy, of prostrate habit, stems ten to twelve inches long, covered with numerous fragrant flowers, each about an inch across, a large proportion of the flower is yellow; the extremes of the petal only being white, and may be planted in shady or moist situations. Sow the seed in spring, and give each plant two feet of space. *Hardy annual.*

142. Limnanthes Douglasii, ½ ft..... 5

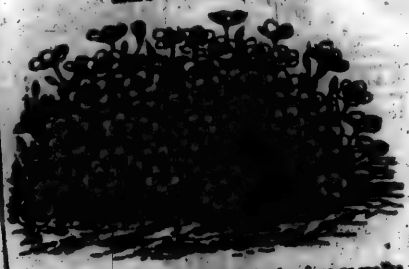
LAVATERA.

Exceedingly valuable for distant effect, in masses and for borders, or when used as a back ground to other plants. The *L. arborea variegata* is a new variegated variety of striking appearance. The dark green leaves are irregularly marked with greenish gray and pure white, which give the plant a distinct and handsome appearance. The plants in the early stage of growth do not show much variegation, but it is most marked and beautiful later on. *Hardy annual.*

141. Lavatera trimestris, rose and pink, striped, 3 ft..... 5

142. — arborea variegata, variegated foliage, handsome..... 10

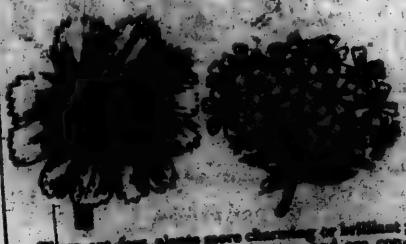
LEPTOSIPHON.



Make beautiful low edgings for borders or walks. They do not bear our hot, scorching summers well, and the seed had better be sown late in the autumn or very early in spring, and, if possible, in a shaded situation. They all make nice pot plants. *Hardy annuals.*

143. Leptosiphon, orange, lilac and rose, mixed, 1 ft..... 5

LYCHNIS.



There are few plants more charming or brilliant; the flowers are produced in clusters, and are constantly coming out during the summer. To obtain good flowers the first season start seed under glass and transplant, as early as the weather will permit, one foot apart. Plants live for several years.

144. Lychnis Chalcedonica, scarlet, 2 ft..... 5

145. — Haageana hybrida, large flowers, mixed colors, 1 ft..... 10

146. — Haageana, rich cinnabar red, ½ ft..... 10

LOBELIA.

Queen of the flower garden; the Erinus varieties are indispensable for edging, rockeries and ribbons. As an edging the Lobelia is unsurpassed, and no plant is more attractive. They are easily managed, and may be had in the greatest abundance from seed. The seed should be sown early under glass and covered lightly—when well up, if pricked out in small pots, the plants become more compact, and can be transplanted in *May*. *Half-hardy annuals.*

147. Lobelia Cardinalis (*Cardinal Flower*), brilliant scarlet flowers 10

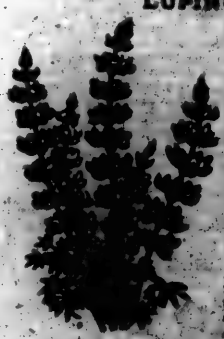
148. — erinus compacta (Crystal Palace), intense blue, ½ ft. 10

149. — erinus Pumilo-nana, bright blue, centre pure white, ½ ft. 10

150. — speciosa (Star of Bethl), deep prime blue, fine, ½ ft. 10

151. — speciosa (White Gem), pure white, ½ ft. 10

LUPINUS.



The Lupins are all handsome and graceful, with spikes of pea-shaped blossoms of various colors, and are commonly called "Sun Dials." They look well as a background to other low-growing annuals. The prevailing colors are blue, though there are white and yellow varieties, and also many parti-colored kinds. They are hardy, and seed must be sown in the seed-bed; having a tap-root they do not transplant well; thin to one foot apart. *Hardy annuals.*

152. Lupinus, mixed varieties 5

MALOPE.

Very showy plants, suitable for large beds and mixed flower and shrubbery borders. Seeds may be sown under glass, and then plants will bloom very early; or in the open ground, with a later, but quite as strong growth. *Hardy annuals.*

153. Malope grandiflora, dark crimson, 2 ft. 5

154. — grandiflora alba, white, 2 ft. 5

MARIGOLD.

The Marigold has long been a brilliant ad. the garden; by careful and continuous attention they have been raised to such a degree of excellence as to demand attention from all lovers of having a fine show of blooms in the garden during the autumn months. The African varieties are robust growers, and are covered with large handsome flowers, while the French are many dwarf, of fine appearance, and by many preferred for bedding purposes. The Tagetes is allied to this tribe, and is well-known as an edging plant. *Half-hardy annuals.*

155. Marigold, African, tall, double, 2 ft. 5

156. — African, very dwarf, double, 1 ft. 5

157. — French, tall, striped yellow and brown, 2 ft. 5

158. — — dwarf, double, mixed 5

159. Tagetes signata pumila, bright yellow, compact, 1 ft. 5

MARTYNIA.

Exceedingly pretty, free-flowering plants, with large flowers of great beauty, and producing a fine effect when planted in open borders. *Half-hardy annual.*

160. Martynia fragrans, fragrant, crimson-purple, 1½ ft. 5

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

The Mesembryanthemums are handsome and curious looking trailing plants. The most popular varieties are known as Ice Plant and Dew Plant; both are drooping in habit, and well adapted for hanging baskets, vases, rock-work, or edgings. The leaves and stalks of the Ice Plant are entirely covered with small watery pustules, giving the appearance of being covered with ice, and glisten in the sun like diamonds; the flowers are small and white. The Dew Plant has a smooth, light-green, deep-looking leaf, and a very pretty pink flower. They succeed best in a dry sandy loam, in a warm situation, and can be grown in pots. *Tender annuals.*

161. Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant), singular ice-like foliage 5

162. — tricolor (Dew Plant), rose, purple centre 5

163. — tricolor album, white 5

MIGNONETTE.

A favorite, and highly esteemed for its delightful fragrance. If allowed out as soon as the plants are large enough, they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of blossom. Mignonette may be sown at any season, as also by having pots prepared at different times, a succession of flowers can be secured. As a house plant in winter it is delightfully fragrant and easily cultivated. The seed can be scattered about shrubberies or mixed herbaceous borders, where it grows freely. *Hardy annual.*

164. Mignonette (Reseda odorata), large-flowering, very fragrant, 1 ft.; 20 seeds per oz. 5

165. — Golden Queen, a distinct variety with flowers of golden yellow 10

166. — Matchet, a new and distinct sort, of dwarf and vigorous growth with numerous large spikes of very sweet-scented red flowers. A fine variety for pot culture 15

167. — Pyramidal Bouquet, forms a dense short pyramid of intense red flowers..... 10

168. — Hybrid Spiral, strong grower, producing large flower spikes, very fragrant... 10

169. — Pyramidal large flowering, a robust, erect-growing variety, producing immense spikes of orange-red, very sweet-scented flowers. A favorite sort 10

170. — Pyramidal Dwarf Bush, remarkably compact growing variety; flowers most lavishly, and highly sweet-scented; continues in bloom the entire summer; semi-tently adapted to pot culture 15

MIRABILIS.

The Mirabilis, or Four o'Clock, make handsome border plants, remarkable for their compact growth, rich glossy leaves, profusion of bloom, and diversity of colors and foliage; handsome summer hedges are formed by planting in a row about a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground, where plants are desired to remain. The flowers open in the afternoon, hence the name Four o'Clock. The roots may be preserved through the winter like Dahlias. *Hardy annuals.*

171. Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru), mixed, 2 ft..... 5

172. — folliis-variegatis, leaves light green, striped and marbled, 3 ft..... 5

NEMESIA.

These are neat, bushy, profuse-blooming plants, very desirable for beds, rock-work and pots. They commence flowering when a few inches high, and continue in beauty for months. Flowers are curious and delicate in color; looks best in masses. Plant five inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

173. Nemesia versicolor, various colors, ¼ ft.. 5

MIMOSA.

Sensitive Plant as it is called, is very interesting and curious. So sensitive is it that when touched the leaves will immediately close and droop, and silently mock amusement, and only to children but a much older. It is almost sensitive to extreme heat or cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. Seed should be started under glass or in the house, and not transplanted until the weather is warm. A few plants reserved for the house will afford much pleasure during the winter; for this purpose start in pots and plunge the pots in the earth in the rise, removing to the house in autumn. Plant from eighteen inches to two feet apart. *Tender annual.*

174. Mimosa pudica, pinkish white, 2 ft..... 5

MIMULUS.

The Mimulus, or Monkey Flower, are beautiful, singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers with curious and various colored markings. They are handsome as greenhouse plants or in open ground, and require a damp, shady situation; free bloomers. Start seed under glass, and transplant when weather becomes warm. *Perennial* for greenhouse use, and *half-hardy annual* out of doors.

175. Mimulus tigrinus (Monkey Flower) double, tube shaped flowers, beautifully spotted, 1 ft..... 10

176. — cupreus, orange crimson, fine bedder, 1 ft..... 10

177. — moschatus (Musk Plant), yellow, ¼ ft. 10

MYOSOTIS.

This beautiful and favorite plant, called Forget-Me-Not, bears clusters of star-shaped flowers, of a delicate blue color with a white and yellow eye. It flowers best in a moist, shady situation, and is a constant bloomer nearly the whole season. Seeds may be sown in a hot-bed or in the open ground in spring. Flowers the first season. *Hardy perennial.*

178. Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not), blue with white and yellow eye, ¼ ft..... 10

179. — dissitiflora, deep blue, early, ¼ ft..... 10

NASTURTIUM.

A bed of dwarf Nasturtiums (*Tropæolum minus*) is unrivalled for brilliancy and effect; forms a dwarf, compact, round bushy mass about a foot high, and makes an exquisitely showy bed in the garden, blooming the entire season. When planted for pots will bear flowers profusely and more brilliant. Sow seed in open ground, and give each plant a foot of room. The climbing varieties are beautiful under trellising of "Climbers." *Hardy annuals.*

180. Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed, 1 ft..... 5

181. — Empress of India, very dwarf, compact, with dark-tinted foliage, flowers brilliant crimson 10

182. — Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur yellow, spotted maroon, 1 ft..... 5

182½ — Ruby King, dark foliage, ruby rose, 1 ft. 10

184. — Beauty, orange and vermilion 5

185. — fine mixed colors, 1 ft..... 5

NEMOPHILA.

Nemophilas are exceedingly beautiful; their height being nearly uniform, and their various colors presenting a strong contrast, are admirably adapted for borders or ribbons. They do best if sown under glass and transplanted early to a somewhat shaded rather cool situation, as the hot sun injures the flowers. Set about six inches apart. Seed can be sown in spring, or in the open ground in autumn, when they will give early spring flowers. *Hardy annuals.*

186. Nemophila, mixed, 1 ft..... 5

NIEREMBERGIA.

Charming plants for borders, vases and edgings, of slender and branching habit, produce flowering, and almost perpetual in bloom. Seed should be sown under glass or in the house, and transplanted when weather is warm. *Half-hardy perennial.*

187. Nierembergia gracilis, white, veined lilac, fine for pots, ½ ft..... 5

NIGELLA.

Fine border plants with greatly cut foliage and curiously formed flowers, which have procured for them the popular name, "Love-in-a-Mist." Sow the seed in spring, and thin to one foot apart. *Hardy annual.*

188. Nigella Damascena (Love-in-a-Mist), double, mixed colors, 1½ ft..... 5

189. — Damascena nana, double, blue, ½ ft... 5

NICOTANA.

Of the varieties of Tobacco cultivated for the fragrance of their flowers the *N. affinis* is the best. The flowers are numerous, borne on stalks two feet high and in clusters, large, tubular, pure white, and exceedingly fragrant, they are in full beauty morning and evening. Well adapted for greenhouse or conservatory culture in winter and open ground in summer. They should not be planted in a conspicuous situation, as the plant is not ornamental during the daytime. Start seed under glass or in hot-bed and transplant to eighteen inches apart. *Tender annual.*

190. Nicotana affinis 10

ŒNOTHERA.

The Œnothera, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms which are fully expanded only in the latter part of the day, and make a most brilliant display during the evening and early morning. Some of the larger varieties attract much attention as they open, having a nervous, life-like motion, and very interesting to notice. The *Œ. acaulis alba* is really beautiful, pure white, and one or more flowers appearing each evening; the other varieties are mostly yellow, with a delicate, sweet fragrance. Seed should be sown in a hot-bed, and transplanted.

191. Œnothera (Evening Primrose), yellow, 1½ ft. *Half-hardy annual* 5

192. — acaulis alba, very dwarf, leaves lying close to the ground, large pure white flowers, ½ ft. *Hardy perennial* 10

193. — Lamarckiana, bright yellow, large flowers, 3 ft. *Hardy perennial*..... 5

PANSY.

PANSY.

In the spring flower garden the Pansy (*Viola tricolor*) or Heartsease, bloom continuously and are popular favorites with all, not only for their brilliancy and variety of colors but for the durability of their flowers, giving an abundance of rich bloom until severe frosts in autumn. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed very early in spring; if sown in spring do so as early as possible so as to have plants in bloom during the early rains; when sown in July, and well watered until up, will produce free flowering plants for autumn. Seed sown in September will give fine plants for early bloom the following spring, but require protection during our severe winter months. Young plants give the largest flowers, but must be vigorous and strong. Old worn-out plants should be replaced with new ones. Pansies should occupy a cool, partially shaded and very rich situation, and where there is plenty of moisture. Often plants that produce flowers two and a half inches in diameter during the cold showery weather in spring, will only give the smallest possible specimens in the hot dry weather of summer.

The following varieties have been imported from the best English, French and German growers, and saved from the finest flowers, comprising all shades of colors from pure white to King of the Blacks.

194. Pansy, Bugnot's (*new*), an extra large flowering variety; each petal has a very large blotch or stain that covers it almost entirely. Colors varied and beautiful, stems erect, bearing the flowers well above its foliage 50

195. — Emperor William, fine large flower, ultramarine blue, purple violet eye 15

196. — golden yellow 10

197. — gold margined 10

198. — King of the Blacks (Faust), dense black 10

199. — Lord Beaconsfield, violet, shading to white on upper petals 10

200. — quadricolor, four distinct colors on each flower 10

201. — Snow Queen, a charming, delicate, satiny-white, slightly tinged with yellow towards the centre 10

202. — Trimardeau Giant (*new*), quite distinct and beautiful; the flowers are very large, with three large blotches or spots on each; they are finely formed, stand well above the foliage and of the richest shades of color 25

203. — white, pure 15

204. Pansy, Odier, dark spots on each petal and large eyes, fine 25

205. — English, finest mixed 15

206. — French, extra fine mixed 25

207. — mixed, choice, large flowering 5

NOLANA.

Nolanas are of a trailing habit, and admirably adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, vases, etc. The flowers resemble the Morning Glory, brilliant, freely produced, and of various colors. Sow in open ground in light, sandy soil, early in spring. *Hardy annuals.*

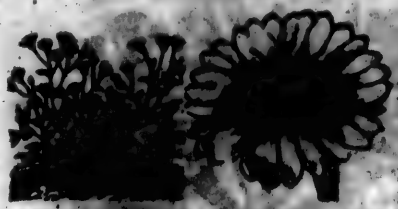
208. Nolana stripticifolia, mixed colors 5

OXYURA.

Pretty little plants, of branching habit and neat, with numerous daisy-like flowers of a beautiful golden yellow, edged white; about eighteen inches in height. Seed may be sown in open ground, or under glass and transplanted. *Hardy annual.*

209. Oxyura chrysanthemoides 5

PALAFOXIA.



A beautiful dwarf plant of bushy branching nature with rosy crimson flowers, dark centre. Set the plants about two inches apart. *Hardy annual.*

210. Palafoxia Hottoniana..... 5

PHACELIA.

Very curious plants which produce their blooms in one-sided fascicles, which unroll themselves slowly; the flowers are pretty but somewhat hidden by their leaves. Good for borders and bouquet making; valuable for bee-food. *Hardy annuals.*

211. Phacelia congesta, light blue 5

212. — tanacetifolia alba, white..... 5

PHLOX.

The Phlox Drummondii, for a brilliant mass of colors and a constant display of bloom, are unsurpassed. The blossoms are of many colors, from pure white to the deepest blood purple or crimson, yellow, eyed and striped; for bouquet making they are unrivalled. They may be sown in the open ground in May, or in a hot bed or cold frame earlier; from June till late in autumn they make a most handsome bed of showy, rich flowers; they make good ribbon beds, borders or low hedges; by a little care in selecting the colors they can be used for many purposes with the most pleasing effect in contrast of colors. In a good rich soil they will grow eighteen inches or more in height; set plants about a foot apart, unless the soil is very poor, when they will stand closer planting. *Half-hardy annuals*

213. Phlox Drummondii, alba, pure white..... 10

214. — Cardinal, brilliant scarlet..... 10

215. — Isabellina, pale yellow..... 10

216. Phlox, Radowitzii, new, striped white..... 10

217. — Lisopoldii, red with white eye 10

218. 7 mixed, finest varieties 5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

The flowers in this class are very large, handsomely rounded and of great substance, equalling the perennial sorts in size.

219. Phlox Drummondii grandiflora splendens, bright scarlet with white eye; one of the finest and quite constant 10

220. — alba, white 10

221. — coccinea, bright scarlet 10

222. — elegans, margin from rose to crimson, with large white centre or eye..... 10

223. — mixed, finest colors 10

NEW DWARF PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These new dwarf varieties are distinguished by their neat and compact habit, making fine plants for pot culture, small beds and edgings; height ½ ft.

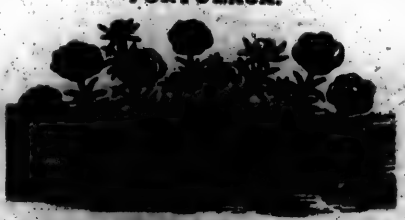
224. Phlox Drummondii nana compacta, fireball, bright scarlet..... 15

225. — snowball, pure white 15

226. — variabilis, slaty blue..... 15

227. — mixed, colors very choice..... 10

PORTULACA.



In brilliancy, delicacy and beauty of color the Portulaca surpasses all other out-door plants, thriving in places where most plants would perish for lack of moisture, giving its largest and brightest flowers. It delights in warm sun and sandy soil, but does not like clayey or mucky soils. Sow seed in the open ground or under glass, and transplant; after plants appear withhold water; if the bed has a full exposure to the sun the ground will soon be covered with the plants, and the effect and variety of colors will be grand, continuing in beauty till killed by frosts in autumn. Double Portulaca forms no seed, so that seed must be saved from semi-double flowers; a small percentage of single flowers must always be expected from the double sorts. *Half-hardy annuals.*

228. Portulaca grandiflora, double, large flowering varieties, mixed..... 10

229. — splendens, large flowering, single, all colors, mixed 5

Petunia.

PETUNIA.

Petunias make most valuable plants, succeeding almost anywhere. For massing in beds their rich colors and duration of bloom is seldom equalled, giving a profusion of flowers from early summer until after frost. They do well sown in a cold frame, hot-bed or in the open ground. Seed sown in the hot-bed will produce flowering plants in June. Be careful not to cover seed too deeply. It is perhaps not generally understood that the seed of the Double Petunias are only obtained by artificial fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double, and the progeny cannot be expected all to come double, nor does the seed possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used in propagating them. The finest Double Petunias are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate rapidly. The Grandiflora varieties are beautiful and large, the flowers often measuring four inches in diameter. Set plants about eighteen inches apart; they thrive best in good sandy loam. *Tender perennials*, but will flower the first season.

230. Petunia grandiflora fimbriata, a new, large-flowering variety, handsomely frilled and fringed with beautiful striated markings 25

231. — grandiflora superbissima, magnificent, extra large flowers, with very deep throats, beautifully veined to the base.... 25

232. — grandiflora striped, a very fine strain with large and perfect flowers, mixed colors..... 25

233. — grandiflora rosea, splendid large flowers, bright rose 20

234. — grandiflora, choicest mixed..... 10

235. — double, hybrids, large-flowered, saved from finest single flowers, the best seed to be obtained. Per pkt. of 100 seeds..... 25

236. — double, pure white, large-flowering (*new*). This is the first separate color of Double Petunias the producer has succeeded to maintain pure; the flowers are very regularly double, and come true from seed 30

237. — hybrids, beautifully striped..... 5

238. — hybrids, mixed, extra fine..... 5

POPPY.

These are fine for distinct effect, with large brilliantly colored flowers, always making a showy display and an ornament to any garden; they have a strong tap-root and are difficult to transplant; sow the seed early in spring where intended to bloom. *Hardy annuals.*

239. Poppy, Chinese, double, dwarf, magnificent flowers, mixed colors..... 5

240. — Carnation, double, splendid large flowers, mixed colors, 2 ft..... 5

241. — Ranunculus, double, handsome small flowers, brilliant colors, mixed, 1 ft. 5

242. — Danebrog, single, brilliant scarlet with a large white spot on each petal, a *novelty* 20

PERILLA.

These are useful plants for back-ground, or as single specimens in mixed borders, having fine dark ornamental, bronzed serrated leaves of a purplish mulberry color, makes a fine contrast with any light green or silver leaved plants, and very attractive when planted in the lawn. About eighteen inches in height. Seed should be started under glass. *Half-hardy annual.*

243. Perilla Nankinensis..... 5

RICINUS.

Tall, majestic and elegant foliage plants, with leaves of a glossy green or bronzy metallic hue; in autumn they are studded with long fruit spikes or prickly capsules of scarlet and green. As single specimens on the lawn or for centres of beds surrounded by other ornamental leaved plants, they are most attractive, and of very quick growth, thriving best in rich dry soils. Plant in hot-bed and transplant when three leaves have formed, or plant in open ground as early as safe in spring. *Half-hardy annual.*

244. Ricinus Borbonicus, large handsome foliage, 6 ft. 5

245. — sanguineus, deep red stalks, scarlet fruit, 5 ft. 5

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Handsome, richly colored, erect, funnel shaped flowers, the colors are beautifully mottled and pencilled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black; very showy in edgings, borders or beds, and when cultivated in pots are very decorative in the greenhouse or conservatory. They are biennial in greenhouse, but annual in the open ground. Start seed in hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart into a mixture of loam and sand with well-rotted horse manure at the bottom, or may be sown in the open ground if soil is light and rich. Bloom from August to October. One and a half feet high. *Half-hardy annual.*

246. Salpiglossis, choice mixed, hybrids 5

SCABIOSA.

The Scabious, sometimes called the Mourning Bride, is a handsome dwarf and compact growing border plant, producing a profusion of fragrant flowers which are quite double and globular, varying in all shades, white, carmine, maroon, lilac, etc. a most valuable flower to use in bouquets or vases of cut flowers. Sow in the garden or under glass and transplant to one and a half feet apart; with proper protection of the roots they will bloom two or three years. *Tender perennial.*

247. Scabiosa mixed, very double, brilliant and showy colors, mixed, 1 ft. 5

SANVITALIA.

Pretty, free-flowering trailing plants, very useful for vases pieces and rockeries, continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn months. The flowers are double and of a brilliant golden yellow. Sow in open ground in spring, and thin to six inches apart. *Hardy annual.*

248. Sanvitalia procumbens, golden yellow, double, ¼ ft. 10

SCHIZANTHUS.

Few plants are more attractive than these when well grown, whether in pots or in the flower borders, and few more effective in the conservatory during winter and spring. *S. papilionaceus*, or Butterfly Flower, is a most charming variety, with flowers spotted and laced, purple and yellow shading to crimson, resembling some varieties of the Orchids. *S. pinnatus* includes many colors and shades, beautifully spotted; they grow about two feet high, and produce abundance of bloom. Sow under glass or in the house, and transplant to eighteen inches apart. Plants that have flowered in the summer may be potted and removed to the house in autumn, when they will well repay the trouble. *Half-hardy annuals.*

249. Schizanthus papilionaceus (Butterfly Flower), handsome, 2 ft. 5

250. — pinnatus, best varieties mixed, 2 ft. 5

SEDUM.

A species of low, succulent plants, frequently known as Blue Stonecrop, growing freely upon ornamental mounds, rock or rustic work, old walls, etc., and admirably adapted for the centre of hanging baskets. *Hardy annual.*

251. Sedum cæruleum, blue, ¼ ft. 10

SAPONARIA.

Extremely hardy, dwarf, creeping growing plants, producing a mass of bloom; all white flowers. Quite suitable for edging purposes. By sowing different colors they give a fine effect to the flower border, or on banks and rockeries. Grow in any soil or situation. Perfectly hardy perennials.

252. Saponaria Calabrica, rich pink, ¼ ft.... 5
253. — alba, white, ¼ ft.... 5

STOCK.

The Ten Weeks or Annual Stock has for many years been a general favorite, and of late years much care has been given to grow them in the greatest perfection; having of good habit, fine foliage, and beautiful flowers of every desirable tint, they are considered almost indispensable where a fine display is wanted. Seed may be sown in the open ground or in the hot-bed or cold frame, and transplanted when small; also the plant becomes stouter and more bushy if sown where it is to flower well. Make the soil deep and rich, and not a few sort. Although not a constant bloomer, like the Phlox or Petunia, the flowers endure for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of flowers for weeks, when the plants can obtain a needful supply of moisture. Some desire Stocks for winter flowering; if plants that are not too far advanced are taken up carefully in the autumn and potted, they will flower beautifully in the house or conservatory in winter; for this purpose it is a good plan to sow seed in the open ground. The following are among the finest varieties grown, and the seed has been carefully selected from pot-grown plants. *Half-hardy annuals.*

254. Stock, dwarf German, pure white, 1 ft.... 10
255. — dwarf, German, mixed colors.... 10
256. — largest-flowering dwarf, choice mixed colors.... 10
257. — large-flowering pyramidal dwarf, a beautiful, new variety, of dwarf and compact habit, bearing a profusion of large double flowers, mixed colors, ¾ ft. 10
258. — large-flowering giant pyramidal, a magnificent variety, producing immense spikes of flowers, mixed colors, 1 ft.... 15
259. — New Ruffled Bouquet, a distinct and beautiful class, of very vigorous growth and pyramidal habit, with large blossoms, mixed colors.... 15
260. — East Lothian, intermediate, a fine extra large-flowering variety, blooming late in the autumn, if removed to the house will bloom during winter, mixed colors.... 15
261. — Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark shining leaves like the Wallflower, mixed colors, ¾ ft.... 10

SALVIA.

The Salvia, or Flowering Sage, is very ornamental, with rich scarlet flowers of blossom and seed clusters in the greatest profusion of flowers till frosts; grown freely in any soil, rich and moist. Plants should get a good start by sowing seed early in the spring, and plant where the position is permanent. Cuttings of young plants may be struck and flowered in the greenhouse during the winter months to bloom for a long time. *Half-hardy annuals.*

262. Salvia splendens, brilliant scarlet, 2½ ft.... 5

VINCARIA.

A genus of very pretty, profuse-blooming plants, adapted for growing either in beds, edgings, or clumps. Sow in good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

263. Vincaria gracilenta, pink, with rich crimson eye, 1 ft.... 5

VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Very pretty and useful for borders or edgings; the flowers and plants are quite as desirable as the Candytuft, and if sown at intervals throughout the spring and early summer will give a continual succession of bloom. Grows about nine inches high. *Hardy annual.*

264. Virginian Stock, red and white, mixed or separate.... 5

WHITLAVIA.

The Whitlavia makes pretty plants with delicate foliage, producing a constant succession of drooping clusters of blue and white bell-shaped flowers. For shady situations there are few plants that give more pleasure; makes good plants for vases, baskets, or pots. Sow seed in open ground early in spring. *Hardy annual.*

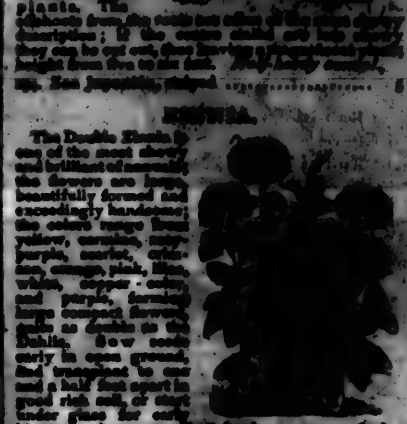
265. Whitlavia grandiflora, violet blue, 1 ft.... 5
266. — glaucoides, beautiful glaucous-like flowers, corolla pure white with light blue lips, 1 ft.... 5

VERBENA.

The plant is more generally cultivated than the Verbena, and no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn, flowering profusely and in nearly every color except yellow. The white is pure, the purple as deep and the crimson and scarlet as vivid, that they are most desirable for a gorgeous display during the summer months. Sow seed under glass early in spring for early bloom, and transplant them when no danger from frost. Good healthy plants can be produced from cuttings as readily as plants are by professional florists with no greater care. Treated as tender annual; as they are of trailing habit they will perfectly cover a space of four feet in diameter and give a continuous bloom from July until destroyed by frost, giving an abundance of fragrant flowers for cutting the entire season. *Half hardy perennials.*

269.	Verbena, extra choice fine mixed, choicest mixed colors, with white center	10
270.	— blue	10
271.	— Chamberlainii, pure white, quite true	10
272.	— Defiance, rich brilliant scarlet	15
273.	— fimbriata, striped and variegated	10
274.	— striped, extra choice hybrids	10
275.	— striped, choice colors	5

VIOLA.



VINCA.

The Double Vinca is one of the most showy and brilliant of annuals; the flowers are large, beautifully formed and exceedingly handsome; the colors range from yellow, carmine, rose-purple, scarlet, crimson, orange, pink, lilac, white, copper-color and purple, forming large compact flowers quite as double as the Dahlia. Sow seeds early in open ground, and transplant to one and a half feet apart in good rich soil, or start under glass for early bloom; makes an excellent border or summer bedding plant; for this purpose plant about one foot apart in the row. *Half hardy annual.*

276.	Vinca, double, choicest colors, mixed, 15c.	5
276.	— Dwarfed, perfectly double, finest, all shades of colors mixed	10
277.	— Hungarica, yellow, striped with rich orange	5
278.	— Striped or Zebra, a new, showy and most interesting variety, very double; many of the flowers are beautifully striped and penciled with others self-colored and marked with one side, the remaining portion of flower being the first in color, such as orange, carmine, scarlet, etc., all colors mixed	10

SPECIAL OFFER.

Send us $1.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $2.25.

Send us $2.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $4.50.

Send us $3.00, and select PACKETS to the value of $6.75.

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ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

THE STEELE BROS. CO'S

ART COLLECTION

OF

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

N° [illegible] have found in preparing and supplying the [illegible] with a collection of Choicest Flower Seeds in packages, the object being to supply our customers with the most liberal variety of choice and popular flowers, that every one in the land may enjoy a generous display of the most beautiful blossoms. We have had this [illegible] mind. It is a new departure in the [illegible] and [illegible] we shall [illegible] of the choicest of flowers.

[illegible] of a greater number of new subjects [illegible] packages, as [illegible] in twenty [illegible] the principal [illegible]

[illegible] and in colors representing as nearly as possible the actual flowers and many of the [illegible] the seeds; however, can give but a faint idea of the [illegible] of which they [illegible] by careful treatment in cultivation. The colored plate opposite represents the artistic appearance of [illegible] collection, the remaining twelve varieties are equally handsome. Each colored [illegible]

[illegible] contains the following choice kinds viz:

ASTER. Without question the finest [illegible] and perfectly double. An almost [illegible] Victoria. [illegible] Pot or [illegible]

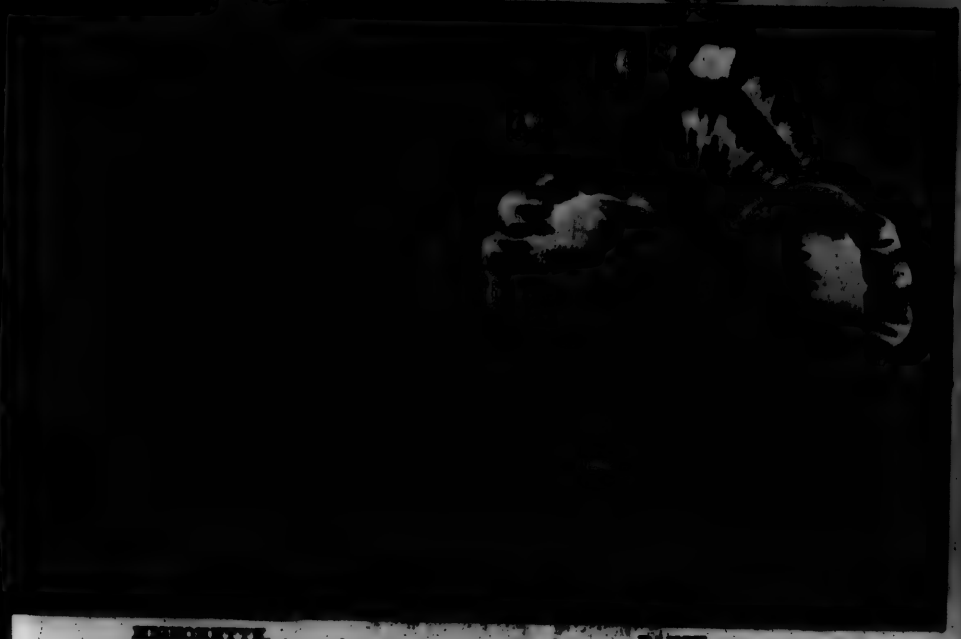
BALSAM. The most magnificent [illegible] collection including the [illegible] every other equally handsome [illegible]

CANDYTUFT. A new and distinct [illegible] hardy, blooms [illegible] be colors, and the [illegible]

DAISY. This charming novelty is the most [illegible] day, [illegible] it has attained a popularity almost [illegible] we [illegible] that plants from seed sown in [illegible] first season, and give quite as great [illegible] plants. All the choicest colors [illegible] of mixed colors.

FAIRY PINKS. Something new and good from China and [illegible] collection of their many [illegible] be surprised. [illegible] as Carnations. [illegible] have taken great [illegible]

FRINGED [illegible] [illegible] Note flowers [illegible] [illegible] by myself for Carnation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



HIBISCUSTYL. PANSY.

THE STEELE BROS. COS.

NEW ART COLLECTION OF FLOWERS

SHOWING 4 OF THE 18 VARIETIES OFFERED.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

MOON-FLOWER,
or Evening Glory.

A very rapid summer climber, with beautiful foliage; being a fast grower the effect as a mosquito shield is charming. The Moon-Flower opens its rare peculiarity of blooming best at night, although it expands its flowers on dull days. The flowers are pure white, from five to six inches in diameter, combining a rich fragrance like odor at night.

Large-Flowering
PANSIES,
Novelty Strains.

The most charming and attractive flower grown. In this superb collection we have an almost endless variety of exquisite shades of colors, including the largest sized flowers in cultivation. Twenty-five distinct varieties mixed seed in every package.

New Fancy
PETUNIAS.

These Petunias produce a great profusion of flowers, the shape of which is perfect, and the colors and variegations exquisite and attractive, embracing spotted, striped, green edged, and a great variety of shades and colors.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII,
Charming,
New, Large-Flowering.

A magnificent new strain of recent introduction, greatly improved, with very large and perfectly formed flowers of dazzling color and brilliancy; for a mass of bloom and constant display, it is not excelled by any other annual. Blooms very early and continuously until frost; includes many colors.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.

An elegant little plant growing about eight inches high, with a charming daisy-like flower, very effective for edgings, beds or rustic work; flowers blue and white; blooms the first season.

SWEET PEAS,
New, Saratoga Fancy.

This new and very pretty variety is a most charming novelty. Sweet Peas are to-day among the most popular and fashionable garden flowers. Last season, at Saratoga and other fashionable resorts, they were in greatest demand by the ladies. All the new and fancy colors mixed in every package. Our Sweet Peas had no equal the past season.

New Improved
VERBENAS,
Mammoth Strain.

Exceptionally choice, including the best varieties in existence; unsurpassed, if equalled, in size and perfection of flowers, and range of colors. Verbenas are so easily grown from seed that we are sure our new large-flowering strain will immediately become very popular. Many brilliant shades of color in each package.

New
ZEBRA ZINNIAS.
A Novelty.

Without exception the most beautiful and brilliant selection of Double Zinnias ever offered; they will prove a surprise to every one, their novel and distinct appearance eclipsing anything before seen. They are very easily grown from seed; many colors mixed.

PRICE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE "ART COLLECTIONS," 10cts. EACH.

The 18 Collections for $1.40. Any 11 Collections for $1.00.

They will be sent by mail (post paid) to any address in the Dominion on receipt of price named; no additional discount allowed.

GENTLEMEN:—The seeds I got from you for our Station Gardener last Spring did splendidly. The verbenas—I never saw better in England; I had a splendid show; one plant covered a bed completely, 15 feet in diameter. Petunias were superb; nothing could have been finer. Phlox Drummondi were also a fine show; I have some still in bloom. The pansies I was proud of, and am yet. It tell you it is all bosh for people to talk and say that flowers will not grow and thrive in this country; I have proved to the contrary, both here and at Medicine Hat, and can safely say I had the finest and most varied show along the whole line, from Steele Bros. Co's seeds.

Moose Jaw, October, 1898.

Yours truly,
THOS. E. BISSETT.

SIRS:—The seeds we got from you in the Spring gave great satisfaction; the stocks were especially fine, and were the admiration of everybody, and our own delight. So many people say, "I don't see how it is your seeds always grow and do well;" I say, "In the first place, we get our seeds from the same house, and they always send us reliable seeds; in the second place, we don't starve our seedlings when they are transplanted; I think that is the secret of success."

HARRINGTON, October, 1898.

Yours truly,
MRS. HEMLEY.

DEAR SIRS:—I have great confidence in your seeds. A neighbor of mine has been using your seeds several years, with the best results.

PEEL, N.B., April, 1898.

Yours truly,
G. E. KEARNEY.

CLIMBERS

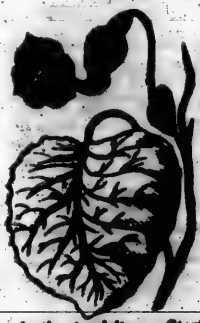
CLIMBERS are among the most useful and decorative of all plants, and nothing produced by art can equal their elegant green. They are entirely under the control of the skilful gardener or tasteful amateur, and under his guiding hand make the unsightly building or stump bloom with beauty. The strong-growing varieties can be made, in a short time, to cover fences, arbors and buildings, and give both grace and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for pots, baskets and other decorative purposes. Care must be taken, however, to use these plants for the purpose to which they are adapted. Those that are delicate must not be given the work of the strong and robust, or they will fail to meet expectations. The necessary support must not only be furnished but provided in time; for plants once neglected and given a wrong course cannot always be made to assume good habits, even with much trouble.

ADLUMIA.

Sometimes known as Wood Fringe, Mountain Fringe and Allegheny Vine. It is a pretty and graceful Climber, with pale green pinnate foliage; produces small pink and white flowers in abundance during the summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Sow seed in spring in a damp cool place, and in autumn transplant to the place where intended to bloom. The engraving gives a good form for training the vine, which grows about fifteen feet in length. *Hardy biennial.*

279. Adlumia cirrhosa 10

ARISTOLOCHIA.



A quick growing hardy Climber, attaining a height of thirty feet, and receiving its specific name *Siphe* on account of its singularly formed flowers which are curved like a siphon and of a rich purple color. For training against the house, trellis, veranda, or over arches the effect of its massive large heart-shaped foliage is matchless. It is popularly known as Dutchman's Pipe. On the banks of the Rhine and in most Continental cities the luxuriant foliage of this plant is an object of admiration to visitors. Start seed under glass, covering thinly, and transplant when weather becomes warm. *Hardy perennial.*

280. Aristolochia siphe 10

CALAMPELIS.

A beautiful quick-growing Climber, attaining a height of ten feet, with delicate and pretty foliage and bearing clusters of rich orange scarlet flowers; blooms profusely the latter part of the season. The plants should be started early in a hot-bed or greenhouse, and potted when five leaves have formed, then planted out in June. *Tender annual.*

281. Calampelis scaber (Eccremocarpus scaber) 10

CARDIOSPERMUM.

A curious Climber and remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules; it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, or Love-in-a-puff. The plant is a rapid and graceful climber, being useful for either inside or out-door decoration. The seed is peculiarly marked with a white heart-shaped scar. Sow under glass or in greenhouse, and if transplanted to the garden, select a sheltered situation. Seed may be sown in open ground in May. Give plants support to run upon; height about six feet. *Half-hardy annual.*

282. Cardiospermum Halicacabum (Balloon Vine) 5

CLEMATIS.

Clematis are amongst the most beautiful of hardy Climbers, and are unrivalled for covering arbors, verandas, etc., succeeding well in any good garden soil. As the seed remains dormant for a long time after planting, it should be sown in winter in a box,

either in the conservatory or house, and when plants are two inches high, transplanted into small pots or boxes before setting out in open ground in May. For roots of some of the finest varieties, see under heading "Clematis." *Hardy perennials.*

283. Clematis flammula (Sweet Virgin's Bower), white, fragrant 10

COBŒA.

The Cobœa is one of the most useful, beautiful and rapid growing of our climbing annuals; with large, fine foliage, large bell-shaped flowers, at first green and changing to purple-lilac, almost an inch and a half long and two inches in width. Strong plants set out early in the spring, and in good soil, will often grow over twenty-five feet in length. Branching freely, they cover a large surface; begin to bloom when young, and continue flowering until killed by frost. In autumn plants can be taken up, potted and removed to the house, where they will thrive and flower during the winter. Plant the seed in a box in moist earth, with the edge down; place in a warm window or conservatory, and do not water until the young plant appears, unless in a warm place and the earth is very dry; if too moist the seed will rot in the ground.

For covering verandas or fences nothing surpasses the Cobœa, or when planted in a row, two feet apart, and supported with brush, six or seven feet high, it makes an elegant screen. *Half-hardy annual.*

284. Cobœa scandens 5

GOURDS.

This is an extensive family of climbing plants, and exceedingly dissimilar in character. The foliage is quite ornamental and the curiously formed and strangely colored fruit is quite extraordinary and interesting. Being of rapid growth, they are useful for covering old stumps, trees, fences, trellises, etc. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is past; then select warm, rich, mellow ground, and cultivate the same as Melons or Squash. A little attention is necessary, while growing, to tie or support the vines where they are desired to run. *Tender annuals.*

285. Gourd, bottle shaped 5
286. — "Hercules' Club, long, club-shaped 5
287. — Lemon, yellow 5
288. — New Miniature, orange and green striped 5
289. — Orange, resembles the orange 5
290. — Mixed, ornamental sorts 5

The following variation, although of the Gourd family, are not generally known as such, have delicately cut foliage, while fringed-like flowers and showy small fruits, cause being highly esteemed.

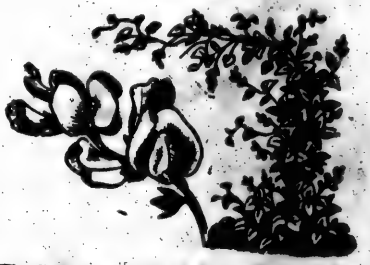
291. Cocculus Indica, a handsome Climber, with glossy foliage and scarlet fruit 10
292. Momordica Balsamina (Balsam Apple), orange and red 10
293. Trichosanthes Colubrina (Serpent Gourd), brilliant carmine fruit 10

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

This is better known under its old and favorite name, "Morning Glory," and is one of the best known and most popular annual climbers we have; it is so perfectly hardy that it will grow almost anywhere without any particular care, and cover any unsightly fence or building in a very short time if given a little support for the vines to run upon and which it always requires. The flowers are of the most brilliant colors and shades, from white, dark blue, purple, carmine, rose, lilac, violet, and striped, opening very early in the morning and closing when the sun becomes warm, producing a daily supply of bloom that is always of the most pleasing character. *Hardy annual.*

294. Convolvulus major (Morning Glory), mixed colors 5

DOLICHOS.



The Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean, is a splendid, rapid-growing Climber; flowers profusely and in clusters of white, purple and lilac flower spikes, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. Plant the seed where they are desired to flower, and in as warm and dry situation as possible. Give support for the vines to run upon. Grows from eight to twenty feet. *Half-hardy annual.*

295. Dolichos Lablab (Hyacinth Bean), mixed colors 5

HOPS.

Humulus, or Ornamental Hop, is a new climbing plant of incredibly rapid growth; makes a thick and effective covering for arbors, verandas, trellises, etc., before the hot weather sets in, its foliage is bright green, and more finely and deeply cut than that of the common Hop, giving a bright and handsome appearance, and enduring until cut down by frost. Start seed under glass, and transplant soon as weather becomes warm in spring. *Half-hardy annual.*

296. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop) 25

IPOMEA.

These beautiful Climbers, like the Convolvulus, are exceedingly attractive and useful and deserving of cultivation. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes and of many brilliant colors; the foliage of some is delicate and beautiful, while that of the *Hederacea* is large, striped, mottled and margined, giving it a very attractive and unique appearance. They are alike good for greenhouse decoration, pots or baskets, and for trellises, arbors, stumps or any other unsightly object; they are exceedingly pretty when mixed with other climbers. Start seed in hot-bed or in greenhouse and plant out when weather has become warm. *Tender annuals.*

297. **Ipomea Bona Nox (Evening Glory or Moon Flower)**, flowers, which expand in the evening, are large, white and fragrant, 10 ft. 5

298. — **Coccinea (Star Ipomea)**, bright scarlet, 10 ft. 5

299. — **Hederacea (Variegated Morning Glory)**, ivy-like foliage, very showy, mixed colors (*see cut*), 8 ft. 10

300. **Ipomea Quamoclit (Cypress Vine)**, tender, beautiful foliage, with elegant flowers, mixed, 10 ft. 5

LOASA.

An excellent climbing plant, blooms profusely all seasons, with curious yellow and red flowers. The branches are covered with hairs, which sting like nettles when touched. *Hardy annual.*

301. **Loasa tricolor** 5

LOPHOSPERMUM.

An exceedingly ornamental green-house climber, bearing numerous, large, rosy-purple, Gloxinia-like flowers. It is also adapted for the open air and flowers well when trained against a wall or fence having a south aspect, as it delights in a warm, airy position, with rich earth to grow in. Sow seed in March, on heat, and prick the young plants out in pots. Plants raised from seed very soon come to bloom. *Half-hardy annual.*

302. **Lophospermum Hendersoni**, rose, purple spotted, 10 ft. 10

MAURANDIA.

Charming Climbers, elegant alike in flowers and foliage, and from their graceful, slender growth, are well suited for hanging-baskets, trailing over vases, trained on wire-work, up pillars, and on trellises, either in the conservatory or out of doors; bearing rich purple and scarlet foxglove-shaped flowers all the season. The seed should be started in hot-bed or green-house, as without artificial heat they will not flower the first season; remove plants to a warm room or conservatory on the approach of cold weather in autumn. *Half-hardy perennials.*

303 **Maurandia Barclayana**, rich purple, 10 ft. 10

304. — **scarlet**, rich, 10 ft. 10

305. — **finest mixed** 5

SWEET PEAS.

These are among the most useful and beautiful of all our hardy annuals, and continue to produce their fragrant, rich and varied colors of bloom the entire season, either by themselves or in bouquets; mixed with other flowers, they are very attractive and as fragrant as Mignonette. Sow quite thickly and plant four inches deep very early in the spring—the earlier the better. Hoe the earth towards the vines without ridging, and furnish support early. They luxuriate in a cool moist soil, and in a damp season—six feet. *Hardy annuals.*

306. **Peas, sweet, Adonis**, rose, per oz., 15 cents 5

307. — **black**, very dark, brownish purple, per oz., 15 cents 5

308. — **Butterfly**, pure white ground, laced with lavender blue, per oz., 15 cents 5

309. Peas, sweet, Crown Prince of Prussia, bright blush, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
310. — Painted Lady, rose and white, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
311. — Scarlet Everlasting, beautiful deep scarlet, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
312. — striped, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
313. — white, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
314. — mixed colors, ¼ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 15 cents..... 5

PEAS, PERENNIAL.

The *Lathyrus latifolius*, or Perennial Peas, are very ornamental Climbers, producing a long succession of scarlet and white blossoms, in clusters of eight or ten each, flowering freely the second year; but the third and fourth years they produce an abundance of bloom and foliage, which makes them suitable for a variety of purposes. They are perfectly hardy in this climate, die down to the ground every winter, and start again in the spring. Grow about ten feet high. *Hardy perennial.*

313. Lathyrus latifolius, scarlet..... 5
316. — alba, white..... 10

THUNBERGIA.

Extremely ornamental, slender growing, free blooming Climbers, with handsome foliage and much admired flowers. For house culture, baskets and vases, there are few plants superior to the Thunbergia, and may be used in beds out of doors, in a sheltered situation; when pegged down like Verbenas they are very attractive. As seed germinates slowly, it should be started early in a warm room or hot-bed; fresh plants may be easily grown from cuttings. *Half-hardy annual.*

317. Thunbergia alata, mixed colors..... 5

TROPÆOLUM.

The Tropæolum or Nasturtium is an extensive genus of hardy annuals, and are among our very prettiest, cleanest and best Climbers, requiring but little care, and growing in any good garden soil to a height of ten to fifteen feet before autumn, and bear hot dry weather well. The stems and leaves contain a pungent juice, and with some are used as a salad, while the seed pods make a good substitute for capers; the pods are often pickled when young and used same as capers. There are several varieties, each differing in color of the foliage as well as in form and color of the flowers. The leaves of some are very dark, while in others they are very light, transparent green. The flowers are of almost all shades of yellow, scarlet, striped and spotted. The *T. Lobbianum* varieties are exceedingly elegant, rich colored and free bloomers. *T. peregrinum* with its beautifully fringed rich yellow flowers and pretty foliage is universally known and admired. *T. Majus*, or Tall Nasturtium, is the old and well-known variety, a rapid climber and continuous bloomer, including a great variety of handsome shades of color. The dwarf, compact growing, bedding varieties are described under the heading Nasturtium (*page 17*). *Hardy annual.*

318. Tropæolum peregrinum (Canary Bird Flower), bright yellow (*see cut*)..... 5
319. — Lobbianum, brilliant colors, mixed..... 5
320. — majus (Tall Nasturtium), mixed colors, per oz., 20 cents..... 5

Morning Glory.
(See No. 296.)

Abronia Cerebosa.
(See No. 279.)

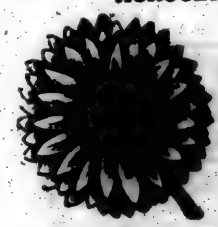
Ipomea Hederacea.
(See No. 295.)

DON'T OMIT ORDERING A FEW FLOWER SEEDS.

EVERLASTINGS.

THE value and pleasure derived from Everlasting Flowers is not so thoroughly appreciated as during the season when all plant life is wrapped in snow. Although the plants do not make so gay an appearance in the garden with the many choice and brilliant sorts, when the season for blossom is over they fully repay the little trouble they require in growing by the charming effect they give to the home, either made into bouquets or wreaths, retaining both form and color for years. They can be worked in wreaths of hemlock or cedar, the contrast of the heavy dark green with their cheerful colors gives a pleasing effect, and they make elegant decorations for the church or school-room. The flowers should be gathered as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in the shade in small bunches, so that the stems will dry straight. The *Gomphrenas* must not be gathered until fully developed. Our engravings will show the character of most of the varieties.

ACROCLINIUM.



The Acroclinium is one of the best of the Everlasting Flowers, blooms in August and September, producing a great number of beautiful rose, pink and white flowers with yellow centre, and which are very fine for winter bouquets and wreaths. The flowers should be gathered for drying when they are partially opened which will secure brighter colors. They grow about eighteen inches high and should be planted four inches apart. It is better to start the seed in a hot-bed, if convenient, and transplant in a rich, mellow soil. *Half-hardy annual.*

321. Acroclinium album, white..... 5
322. — roseum, bright rose..... 5
323. — mixed, fine colors..... 5

GOMPHRENA.

The Gomphrena or Globe Amaranthus when planted in a sheltered situation is very attractive. The flowers are of globular shape, and very pretty when dried. They should not be cut until fully developed, when they will retain their beauty for years. The seed is covered with a woolly husk, and is slow to germinate; if this coat is removed or soaked in warm water, it will soften and start more quickly. Seed should be sown in hot-bed if possible, and transplanted at two feet apart—height two feet. *Half-hardy annual.*

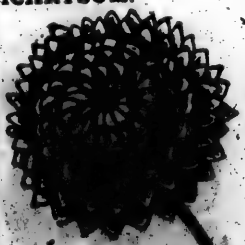
324. Gomphrena globosa alba, pure white..... 5
325. — globosa carnea, flesh color..... 5
326. — globosa rubra, dark crimson..... 5
327. — globosa variegata, variegated..... 5
328. — aurea superba, orange, large, fine..... 5
329. — mixed, colors as above..... 5

AMMONIUM.

One of the hardiest of the Everlastings, with small but pretty white flowers, not only desirable for the garden but valuable for forming summer or winter bouquets, in connection with grasses and other Everlastings. The plant grows about eighteen inches high, and is somewhat stiff in appearance. Flowers should be gathered before fully opened. Start the seed under glass. *Hardy annual.*

330. Ammonium alatum, white..... 5

HELICHRYSUM.



Extremely handsome, large, full, double flowers of various colors, from yellow to red, shaded and tipped; making ornamental plants for mixed borders, and very desirable as dried specimens. For indoor decorations during winter there are none better; for this purpose they require to be gathered before the flowers fully expand. The seed germinates readily, and can be sown in open ground in spring, in any good garden soil, and thinned to one foot apart each way. *Hardy annual.*

331. Helichrysum, double rose, fine, 2 ft..... 5
332. — red, double, very bright, 2 ft..... 5
333. — white, double, pure, 2 ft..... 5
334. — yellow, double, large, 2 ft..... 5
335. — mixed, double, above colors..... 5
336. — bracteatum, bright colors, mixed, 2 ft.. 5
337. — double, dwarf, mixed colors, fine for borders, pretty buds and blossoms, 1 ft.. 5

HELIPTERUM.

A very desirable and distinct dwarf Everlasting, with small flowers and large globular clusters of rich yellow star-shaped flowers. One of the choicest for forming winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut when on the point of opening and dried in the shade; they will open while drying and retain their color and brightness for many years. Grows about one foot high. *Hardy annual.*

338. **Helipterum Sandfordi** 10

RHODANTHE.

Of the many varieties of Everlastings the Rhodanthe is one of the most graceful and beautiful. The flowers are of many colors, and when good plants are grown never fail to give an abundance of bloom. They should be gathered before fully expanded and

dried in the shade, when they will retain their beautiful form and colors for years. If allowed to grow too long, they open too much and lose their handsome bell form. Should start seed in hot-bed or house and transplant to a rich soil and a warm sheltered situation, one foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

339. **Rhodanthe Manglesi**, rich rose, one of the finest, 1 ft 10

340. — **maculata**, rosy purple, with crimson circle, 1½ ft 10

341. — **maculata alba**, silvery white, 1½ ft.... 10

342. — **atrosanguinea**, dark purple and violet, 1 ft 15

STATICE.

A very interesting plant; bears flower spikes fifteen to eighteen inches long, three-fourths of an inch in width and of a crimson rose. The foliage lies flat on the ground, and is completely hidden by the numerous flower spikes. It remains in flower fully two months. Although not an Everlasting, it is of great value for drying and retains its color for a long time. When used with the true Everlasting for vases or winter bouquets it is very attractive, also pretty and useful in summer for bouquets of fresh flowers. *Hardy annual.*

343. **Statice Suworowi**..... 10

WAITZIA.

The Waitzia is a delicate and interesting class of annuals, growing about twelve inches high, and producing flowers in clusters. The flowers are very good, but must be picked as soon as they are expanded, or the centres, which are large, become discolored. When saved they make a valuable addition to the list of Everlastings. The seeds are fine, and should be sown under glass, when they will be more certain of success. They make fine border plants and require a light, rich soil. Set one foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

344. **Waitzia grandiflora**, flowers large, golden yellow 10

XERANTHEMUM.

The Xeranthemums are showy free-flowering Annuals, of very neat habit, and growing about twelve inches high, producing an abundance of globular-shaped flowers of white, violet and purple. The leaves are covered with a silvery down, giving an attractive appearance. They make fine winter bouquets, alone or mixed with other Everlastings and grasses. They are of easy cultivation, requiring only to be sown in May in the open border, and thinned out or transplanted to about one foot apart. *Hardy annuals.*

345. **Xeranthemum Imperial**, large double flowers, violet 10

346. — white, double, large and fine 10

347. — **superbissimum**, fl. pl., purple very fine double flowers 10

348. — **mixed, double** 5

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

FOR winter bouquets, table decorations, edgings, ribbons, centres of beds, shrubberies, etc., the Ornamental Grasses form a very attractive class. Some are singular-looking plants, others are graceful; some are neat and compact, others are stately and majestic; their graceful and elegant forms and refreshing green colors giving a relief to the brilliancy of the more showy occupants of the flower garden. They are all suitable for winter decorations and bouquets, and form pretty and pleasing ornaments for the parlor, for which purpose they can be cut and dried the same as recommended for Everlasting Flowers, in combination with which they are most useful. Those that flower the second season should be marked in some way that they will not be mistaken for weeds and destroyed. They are all hardy and of easy culture.

AGROSTIS NEBULOSA.

349. **Agrostis nebulosa**, most elegant, delicate, fine and feathery, 1½ ft. *Hardy annual.* 5

350. **Arundo conspicua**, the New Zealand pampas grass, very ornamental. *Half-hardy perennial*..... 10

351. **Avena sterilis** (animated oats), very graceful, with large, drooping spikes on slender stems, 2½ ft. *Hardy annual*... 5

BRIZA MAXIMA.

352. **Briza maxima**, a charming variety of Shaking Grass; one of the best, 1 ft. *Hardy annual*..... 5

353. **Briopyrum nitidum**, dwarf elegant Briza-like grass, with shining green leaves, ½ ft. *Half-hardy annual*..... 5

354. **Bromus brizæformis**, very fine, with elegant hanging ears, well adapted for bouquets, either dried by with fresh flowers; blooms second year, 1 ft....., 5

BRIZA PENDATA.

355. **Coix lachryma** (Job's Tears), has curious, broad Corn-like leaves; attractive, 1½ ft. *Hardy annual*..... 5

356. **Erianthus Ravennæ**, as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles; quite hardy for northern climate, 10 ft. *Hardy perennial*..... 10

357. **Hordeum jubatum** (Squirrel Tail Grass), elegant for bouquets, 1½ ft. *Hardy annual*..... 5

358. **Lagurus ovatus** (Hare's Tail Grass), very pretty for bouquets, 1 ft. *Hardy annual* 5

359. **Stipa pennata** (Feather Grass), graceful and beautiful; flowers second season, 2 ft. *Half-hardy perennial*..... 5

360. **Tryæteinum rosea**, exceedingly pretty rose-tinted grass, 2 ft. *Hardy annual*..... 5

—PERENNIALS—

IN this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not bloom, or blossom imperfectly, the first season, but live through winter with little or no protection and come into full bloom the second season, after which the Biennials die, while the Perennials continue to live and bloom from year to year. They include many of our finest flowering plants, but are often neglected because not blooming the first season. They are among the first of our early spring flowers when once established, yielding many and beautiful colors. They do not usually remain in bloom a long time, therefore are not suited for the lawn or where a continuous show of flowers and pretty foliage is wanted; but in shrubberies, secluded places, or in a perennial border, they are to many the most interesting part of the garden. The half-hardy sorts are such as must be kept over winter in the greenhouse or cellar. The seed may be treated like Half-hardy Annuals, while the hardy sorts may be sown in the spring in open ground or later in the summer, but if sown later, give the seed-bed a cool damp place or keep the ground moist and shaded until the plants appear, or very likely the seed will not germinate. After transplanting into the permanent blossom bed, either in autumn or the following spring, little attention is required besides watering when necessary and keeping the ground clean, till such time as certain plants require support; this should be done neatly so as to prevent the stalks from breaking down, yet leaving them as free as possible. After flowering the stalks should be cut back but only partially if the leaves near the base are still fresh and vigorous. All will grow well in a soil that is light and friable.

ACONITUM.

These are tall-growing handsome plants, producing abundance of tall erect stems, flowering in terminal spikes, making good plants for borders in large gardens or when grown in clumps. They grow freely from seed and may be increased by division of the roots which are generally tuberous, well adapted for shady situations or growing under trees. The species may be divided into two kinds, those with the helmet like a monk's cowl, which are called Monkshood, and those which have an elongated conical helmet and are called Wolfsbane. *Hardy perennials.*

361. Aconitum Napellus, mixed, blue and white 5

AQUILEGIA.

Aquilegia is the old and highly prized Columbine; the odd and peculiar formation of the flowers of the new and double sorts render them well worthy of cultivation. They embrace a great variety of colors, exceedingly showy, and rank among the best plants for early summer blooming. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring; they can also be increased by a division of the roots. *Hardy perennial.*

362. Aquilegia, choice mixed, double varieties, 2 ft. 5

ALYSSUM.

Superb golden yellow, compact, free growing perennial, sometimes called Gold Dust. Well adapted for rock-work, beds, masses or mixed borders. Grows readily from seed, and plants can be increased by layering. Succeeds best in light soil.

363. Alyssum saxatile compactum, ½ ft..... 5

ANEMONE.

One of the earliest and prettiest of our spring flowers. The flowers are large, poppy like in form, and run through various shades of scarlet, purple, blue, white and striped, and often will be found varieties with an eye of a different hue from the rest of the flower. It is also called "Wind Flower." Seed can be sown at any time from April to August; if soaked in moist earth until they begin to sprout,

them sown in a shady place, they will make quicker growth; transplant to a sunny situation where they must succeed. *Hardy perennial.*

364. Aconitum carmichaeli, mixed colors, ½ ft.,.. 10

ARABIS.

The Arabis, or Rock Cress, as it is often called, is an exceedingly early and very pretty spring flowering plant, producing an abundance of small white flowers which contrast beautifully with the yellow Alyssum in borders or ribbons. It is admirably adapted for rock-work, edgings, etc. In its native country it appears in March, and continues in beauty for a long time. Seeds may be sown any time from April to August, in the open ground. Grows about nine inches high, and succeeds in any good garden soil. *Hardy perennial.*

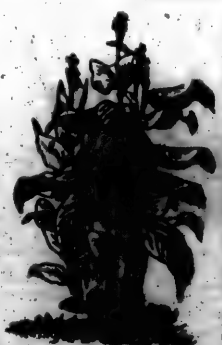
365. Arabis alpina,..... 10

CEDRONELLA.

A fine plant, having fragrant leaves and producing long spikes of Salvia-shaped, deep purple flowers, which remain a long time in bloom. Start seed in the house or hot-bed early in March. *Hardy perennial.*

366. Cedronella cana, 2 ft..... 10

CANNA.



Plants grown mainly for their rich foliage, majestic and very stately appearance. The leaves are deep green, nearly three feet long, six inches wide, and very handsome as they unfold themselves. They make a fine display when grouped or planted in company with such plants as the Ricinus. When grown in pots they are elegant and useful for decorating the conservatory, house, halls, etc. Not only is the foliage beautiful, but the flowers are very decorative, rising conspicuously as they do from amidst an amphitheatre of leaves, and in color from bright scarlet, clear yellow, orange and brilliant red. Start seed in hot-bed, in pots, and transplant in June. Blossoms will appear in July or August. Soak the seed thoroughly before planting and keep in a warm place. When frosts in the fall have destroyed the foliage, the roots should be taken up and put in a dry cellar or greenhouse, to be planted again in the spring. Grow from four to six feet high. *Half-hardy perennial.*

367. Canna (Indica Rhodi), finest mixed varieties. 5

368. — Warscewiczii, red, foliage striped, very fine and beautiful..... 10

369. — Hæmatocalix, clear yellow, superb..... 10

CAMPANULA.

Campanula Media, or Canterbury Bell, as it is popularly called, is a very ornamental garden flower, and is one of the easiest in cultivation, with single and double varieties, bearing blue, red, purple and white flowers. The double varieties, though curious, are not really so beautiful as the old single bell. They lose that light transparent grace that is so attractive in a flower; bell-shaped flowers rarely improve by doubling. Seeds may be sown in spring in the seed-bed, and transplanted, or any time after midsummer where intended to bloom, leaving plants about 2½ feet apart. *Hardy biennial.*

370. Campanula Media (Canterbury Bell), large flowers, single varieties, mixed, 2 ft. 5

371. — Double, mixed 5

CARNATION.

No flower can surpass, in delicacy of markings, form or delicious fragrance, the rich-colored Carnation, a rival of the rose. It has always been considered one of the gems of a florist's collection, and no flower is more desirable for the garden. The Picks, Picotees and Sweet Williams, all popular favorites, belong to this class, and are described under their different headings. Sow seed under glass, in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant two feet apart each way; by starting early they will give a fair amount of bloom the first season; or can sow in open ground, when they will flower the second summer. The seed will not produce all double flowers; some will prove single, others semi-double, but a good percentage will be double, and of all shades of colors and very fragrant. *Half-hardy perennial.*

374. Carnations, Grenadin, double, scarlet, dwarf, most brilliant and conspicuous, highly valued by florists, 1 ft. 25

375. — perpetual, or Tree, saved from the choicest double flowers, 1½ ft..... 20

376. — double, mixed, very fine,..... 20

CYPERUS.

A strikingly handsome foliage plant, equally well adapted for the greenhouse or open ground. The plant throws up a number of round spikes from one to two feet high, which are topped by flat long leaves resembling an open umbrella frame, from which appearance it is sometimes called Umbrella Plant. The leaves are striped with white, giving the plant a distinct and fine appearance. Seed should be sown early. It is of easy culture. *Half-hardy perennial.*

375. Cyperus alternifolius variegatus 20

DIGITALIS.

Exceedingly handsome plants of stately growth, and when well grown have flower spikes at least three feet high. The racemes of flowers, as shown in engraving, are often two feet, filled with pretty purple, white, and spotted thimble-shaped flowers, popularly called Foxglove. The seed can be sown in the spring or autumn, and transplanted as desired. Blooms the second season. In autumn large plants can be divided, and thus increased indefinitely; but it is well to secure a few fresh plants from seed occasionally, as in this way new varieties are obtained. *Hardy perennial.*

376. Digitalis, Ivery's new spotted, superbly spotted, various colors, mixed 5

377. — choice mixed 5

DAHLIA.

In flower beds, shrubberies, backgrounds, and for distant effect it would be difficult to find plants of easier culture and more effective than the Dahlia, with their graceful habit of growth and showy, rich colored single and double flowers, comprising an almost endless number of varieties and colors. They grow freely in almost any soil from seed sown in the spring. The seed can be sown in shallow pans any time from March to July, and the seedlings transplanted to small pots. As soon as they are strong enough, but not until danger of frost is past, plant out one foot apart. These plants will make tubers which must be taken up in the fall and kept throughout winter in a dry place, away from frost, and planted out in the spring, when they will blossom the following autumn. The tubers require to be taken up every fall and kept as described. New varieties are constantly being produced from seed, some of them of great beauty. *For tubers of this handsome flower, see under heading "Dahlia," in Bulb Section. Half-hardy perennial.*

378. Dahlia, single, mixed, saved from the most desirable sorts 15

379. — double, mixed, extra fine, saved from choicest double flowers 25

DOUBLE DAISY.

A general favorite for edgings and borders, giving an abundance of early spring flowers, and may be made to flower later by the use of water. The

DOUBLE DAISY.

flowers are quilled and fine pointed, white, pink, red and variegated. Sow early in hot-bed, and when large enough, transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation, when they may be brought into flower the first season; plant six inches apart, so that when in perfection they will nearly cover the ground. They may not all come double from the seed; the single ones should be pulled out. Roots may be divided or removed at any time even when in flower. *Tender perennials.*

380. Bellis perennis (Double Daisy), finest double varieties, mixed, ¼ lb. 10

381. — double white, pure, fine 20

382. — Longfellow, a fine large double flowering variety, dark rose 25

GLADIOLUS.

So popular has this flower become, that but few flower gardens are now without them. They are of remarkably easy culture, grace of habit, and for the beauty and intense coloring of the flowers, that varies from the most brilliant scarlet to pure white, from clear rose to pure yellow and bright purple. The plant is erect growing with sword like leaves and long spikes of flowers. The varieties are now numbered by thousands, each year bringing forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed, this being the only method of obtaining new varieties. The plant and flower are from a bulb; requires two or three years to produce them from seed, of sufficient size to flower well. The bulbs should be taken up on approach of winter and kept from freezing till warm weather in the spring, then planted out in groups or borders. *For bulbs of this magnificent flower, see "Gladiolus Bulbs" in this Catalogue. Half-hardy perennial.*

383. Gladiolus, French hybridized seed, finest mixed varieties 10

HYACINTHUS.

Hyacinthus candicans or Cape Hyacinth, is a most striking and beautiful plant, somewhat resembling the Yucca, although not so large. It throws up a flower stem about four feet high, on which it bears twenty or thirty beautiful snow-white, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite fragrance. It is a half-hardy bulbous plant which will usually flower the second year from seed. *Half-hardy perennial.*

384. Hyacinthus candicans 25

HOLLYHOCK.

In situations suitable for tall growing flowering plants we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock, and its present state of perfection will rank with the Dahlia, Aster, Camellia, etc., with its flowers as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple, to white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to where intended to bloom, three feet apart. The plants should be protected during winter with a little straw, evergreen boughs or leaves. The following summer they will bloom and last a great while, and for several years, if not allowed to flower too freely. The plant should be supported by a stake. *Hardy perennial.*

384. Hollyhock, double, very double and fine, from best named varieties 10

IPOMOPSIS.

The Ipomopsis, or Tree Cypress, is a beautiful plant, with long spikes of elegant rich orange and scarlet flowers, and is equally desirable for outdoor or conservatory culture. The foliage is very fine and feathery, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine, giving great beauty to the plant, which usually grows from three to four feet high, and keeps in flower a long time. Sow the seed in August in a dry situation. The plant is a little difficult to keep over winter, but generally quite hardy if planted in a dry place; if the ground be at all wet the plant will decay. *Half-hardy biennial.*

385. Ipomopsis elegans, mixed varieties 5

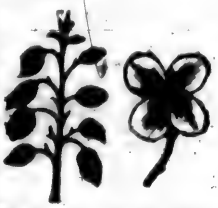
HONEYSUCKLE.

The French Honeysuckle is an exceedingly showy border plant and well adapted for large rockwork; produces its peculiar formed, very fragrant red and white flowers in abundance. The seed may be started under glass or sown in open ground in early spring giving a little protection during winter. Flowers may be had the first season. *Half-hardy biennial.*

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.

387. Honeysuckle, French, red and white, mixed, 2 ft. 5

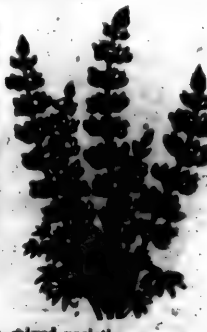
HONESTY.



Lunaria biennis, or Honesty, is an interesting Summer blooming plant with blue flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, quite ornamental and much used in bouquets of dried flowers and grasses, as they last a long time if kept dry. From the oval shape seed-pouches, as shown in the engraving, it is sometimes called Moonwort. The seed should be started under glass. Blooms the second season. *Hardy biennial.*

388. Honesty, purple 5

LUPINUS.



In this class there are many Perennials, as well as Annuals, which contain some of the most beautiful border flowers; vigorous growing plants about three feet in height, producing spikes of pretty blue and white flowers, from one foot to eighteen inches in length; when trained against walls or tied as a bush to a stake, they are very showy and attractive (*scarlet Annuals*). *Hardy perennial.*

389. Lupinus (Lupins), mixed varieties 5

PICOTEE.

Greatly prized for the beauty and fragrance of its elegantly fringed flowers; very much like the Carnation but more delicate in its coloring. A favorite for bouquets and for hand and table bouquets. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June will flower well the next season, started under glass earlier, by fall will make strong plants. Give a little protection to the young plants in winter by covering lightly with boughs or straw. *Hardy perennial.*

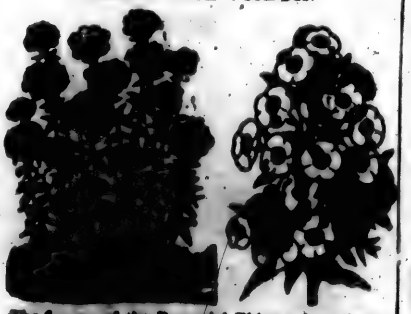
390. Picotee, fancy, mixed, saved from finest named collection 25

LARKSPUR.

The perennial Delphinium, or Larkspur, are beautiful border plants, with gorgeous spikes of flowers ranging in shades from white to the richest blue; the foliage clean and pretty, habit strong and good, with flower branches often three feet in height. Sow seed in the spring, when strong plants can be produced by autumn that will flower the next spring. *Hardy perennial.*

301. Delphinium nudicaule, beautiful bright scarlet 10
302. — Cashmerianum, bears flowers an inch in diameter, light purple, striking and beautiful 10
303. — finest mixed 5

PERENNIAL PHLOX.



The flowers of the Perennial Phlox, when plants are well grown, are immense bunches of white, pink, purple and crimson, and are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding or border plants. They are perfectly hardy, and need no protection, flourishing in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Sow seed early, as it does not germinate very readily, in open ground or under glass, and transplant to two feet apart. Plants will keep increasing in size, and may be divided at the roots every two or three years. When in flower they stand from two to three feet high. *Hardy perennial.*

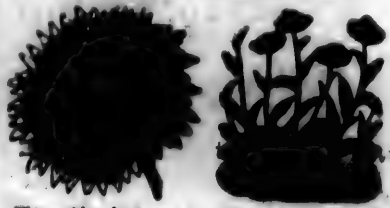
304. Perennial Phlox, mixed, saved from the finest varieties 15

POLYANTHUS.

In the flower garden the Polyanthus is one of the earliest spring flowers. There are numerous sorts, the variety offered below is one of the finest, of low growth and produces heads of beautifully colored flowers, which are borne above with bright golden yellow, and are borne in clusters upon slender stems standing well above the foliage; particularly well suited for edgings or borders, for which purpose it is most attractive. It is perfectly hardy, grows freely in almost any good garden soil, either in shady or exposed positions. Makes elegant pot plants for the house during winter. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring, or in the hot-bed, and transplanted, when strong enough, to about ten inches apart. *Hardy perennial.*

305. Polyanthus (Primula elatior), finest gold-laced varieties 10

PYRETHRUM.



The golden-feathered Pyrethrum is one of the most useful bedding plants for ribbon beds or low edgings. In spring it looks like masses of gold; in summer it relieves the sombre lines, lighting up the whole garden and harmonizing with everything. *P. parthenium*, or Feverfew, with its large daisy-like double flowers, is charming in May and June and again in autumn, making an excellent bedding plant which may be brought into flower the first season. Sow from January to April in shallow boxes in a temperature of sixty degrees. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until fit for planting out in the open ground in May. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring, when the plants will come into use the following spring. *Hardy perennial.*

306. Pyrethrum partheniifolium aureum (Golden Feather), golden foliage, 1 ft. 10
307. — partheniifolium aureum dissectissimum (Fern Leaved), new; the fine, golden foliage resembles two fronds of some species of Ferns overlying each other; this, with its dwarf compact habit, gives it great interest and beauty, 1 ft. 10
308. — parthenium, double (Feverfew), new, of dwarf compact growth, flowers very double and pure white (*see cut*) 10

ROCKET.

For the decoration of the spring flower garden, the Sweet Rocket is exceedingly useful in beds, ribbons, etc., flowering early and continuing beautiful for a long time, bearing clusters of single purple and white flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. The seed readily germinates in open ground with very little care. The plant, with fair cultivation, will grow eighteen inches in height. *Hardy perennial.*

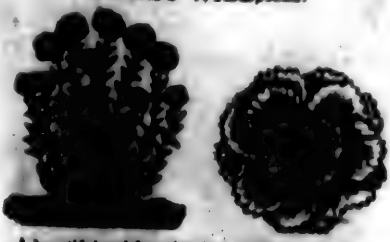
309. Rocket, sweet, purple 5
400. — sweet, white 5

ROSE CAMPION.

Very showy free-flowering plants; their beautiful and varied colors and markings contrasting freely in mixed borders or shrubberies; their cut flowers are elegant in bouquets. Succeeds well in any good garden soil. Flowers the second season from seed sown in spring. If started early under glass may be had to bloom the first season. *Hardy perennial.*

401. Agrostemma coronaria (Rose Campion), 1½ ft. 5

SWEET WILLIAM.



A beautiful and favorite class of plants, of extreme richness and diversity of color, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. The seed can be planted very early in spring in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn, or can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants are perfectly hardy and may be increased by division of the roots. They will bloom for several years, but with age will become debilitated and unsightly. Young plants bloom better, and seed should be sown every year. Height one and a half feet. *Hardy perennial.*

490. Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus), finest mixed 5

493. — auricula-flowered, flowers of great size, beautifully eyed, one of the finest varieties grown, mixed colors 10

TRITOMA.

A most interesting plant, flowering late in autumn, usually commencing in August and continuing till frost comes. The flower stalks grow to a height of three feet, the flower spike is about one foot in length, of color varying from yellow to very bright scarlet, giving it somewhat the appearance of a heated bar of iron, from which it often receives the name, "Red-hot Poker." Seed should be sown in hot-bed or greenhouse, early in spring; the bulbs which will be formed should not be watered too freely nor forced till the succeeding spring, when it should be transplanted into rich, loamy soil. If left in the ground during winter, it needs protection of dry litter, or may be taken up in the fall, potted and kept from frost. Grown either singly or in masses it produces a striking effect. *Half-hardy perennial.*

494. Tritoma, uvaria grandiflora 15

VIOLET.

The little sweet-scented Violet is perfectly hardy, and should not be wanting in any garden on account of its early greenness, delightful fragrance and profusion of bloom, which lasts from early spring throughout the summer months. The seed should be started in the house or hot-bed, and transplanted to a shady sheltered place in the garden, and can be increased by division of the roots when they attain a large size. Flowers well in the house, if not kept too hot or dry; a single flower will perfume a whole room. *Hardy perennial.*

495. Violet, sweet-scented, English, dark blue, ¼ ft. 10

VALERIAN.

Showy border plants. The improved varieties bear large corymbs of small flowers, scarlet, white and red; of easy culture; grows freely in almost any soil, but succeeds best in shade where it can obtain a little moisture. Seed may be sown in open border in spring and thinned to one foot apart. Gives a little protection during winter. Grows from two to three feet in height. *Half-hardy perennial.*

496. Valerian, scarlet, white and red, mixed 5

WIGANDIA.

Majestic ornamental leaved plants; the leaves are immense, often three feet long by one and a half wide, richly veined and the stems covered with crimson hairs. For massing on large lawns or as single specimens on smaller grounds, they are magnificent and beautiful. Plants should be grown annually from seed; though the plant is perennial, old plants lose their beauty of foliage and get scraggy. Young plants may be had by sowing the seed in the greenhouse or hot-bed and growing them until time for planting out. They require room, light and air to grow them to perfection. The flower is pea-shaped, borne in large, drooping clusters similar in size and shape to a bunch of grapes. The plant grows rapidly, often attaining a height of from five to eight feet in a season. *Half-hardy perennial.*

497. Wigandia caracasana, handsome 15

498. — vigieri, superb foliage 15

WALLFLOWER.

Wallflowers are everywhere prized for their delicious fragrance. The large massive compact spikes of the double German varieties have a charming effect; while the more bushy compact growth and profuse blooming of the single varieties render them exceedingly attractive in beds or borders in spring. They include many shades of color, from yellow, brown, chocolate to golden yellow. Sow the seed early in spring, and while the plants are small transplant them into pots, and sink the pots to the rim in the earth; good plants will thus be secured for flowering in the house during winter if removed on the approach of cold weather and given a cool room and plenty of water; or by placing the pot in a pit or cold cellar, with a little light, the plants will live during the winter and can be transplanted in spring to the open ground where they will give plenty of early spring flowers. *Half-hardy perennial.*

499. Wallflower, double German, extra fine, mixed 15

410. — single, splendid, mixed, ¼ ft. 5

THE names in this department will have a familiar sound to all lovers of house plants. Most persons procure such plants from the greenhouse, and when but one or two of a kind are needed, this is a good plan, as you can then make the selection personally. Some, however, have greenhouses, and desire many plants, others take pride and pleasure in growing from seed—in watching every day's mysterious growth, from the tiny seed-leaf to the fully developed plant, in all its grand display of beauty. To all such we shall be happy to furnish seeds. We do not wish to convey the idea that the seeds in this department must necessarily be sown in a greenhouse, as most of the varieties will succeed as well in the dwelling-house, if the conditions congenial to their health can only be secured which the greenhouse or conservatory furnishes. The seed being very small and delicate, it is necessary to use the greatest care to insure success, and not only care, but knowledge, for many are natives of milder climates; our treatment being artificial, we have to give them the conditions somewhat similar to that of their native home—which are usually warmth, moisture, a warm air and suitable soil. The best soil is finely-rotted turf with a mixture of about one-fourth sand, which will make a soil that will not bake or become hard, and which must be free from all insect life; with this soil fill the pot or box, in which you intend sowing the seed, to the required depth, then sow the seed directly on the surface, first having it fine and smooth, then with a sieve gently dust a little fine earth over the seeds, but only sufficient to barely cover them, then moisten the surface, but great care is necessary so as not to wash the seed too deeply in the soil—a gentle spray will prevent this. The box or pan should then be shaded to prevent the moisture from drying out too quickly. It is better to cover the box or pot with glass, which will secure a damp atmosphere, caused by the moisture arising from the earth, and also protect the seeds from the hot, dry air of the house, which would soon dry them up. When the plants are up they must have air and a little sunlight, else they will become a little mouldy and decay. If there are any signs of drooping, give air immediately. As the seeds are mostly delicate, it is best to make several sowings at different times. The most experienced gardeners do this to guard against disappointment.

BEGONIA.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CALCEOLARIA.

411. Begonia hybrida, produces very large, finely-shaped flowers of exquisite and varied colors..... 25

412. Boston Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides), a fine climber, furnishing yards of glossy green trimmings, very popular for decorations..... 20

413. Centaurea candidissima, a dwarf silver-leaved plant, extensively used for ribbon effects..... 25

414. — clementei, produces crowns of silvery leaves, deeply fringed and cut in lobes.. 15

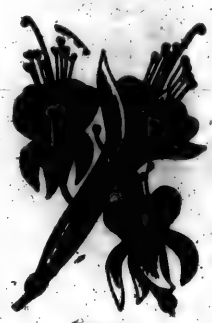
415. Chrysanthemum Indicum (large-flowering Chinese), extra fine double, mixed... 15

CINERARIA.

CUPHEA.

ECHEVERIA.

FERNS.



FUCHSIA.

SOLANUM.

416. Calceolaria hybrida superba, from the finest formed and most beautifully spotted and mottled varieties 50

417. Centaurea gymnocarpa, a graceful silver-foliaged variety, one of the best for bedding purposes 15

418. Chrysanthemum Pompone, or Dwarf, choice double, mixed 15

419. — Japonicum, the Japanese long-petalled or fringed varieties, now so popular, double, mixed colors 15

420. — carnatum (tricolor), violetish red 50

421. Cineraria hybrida, New Dwarf, a splendid strain of large-flowering hybrids; dwarf, compact and bushy, mixed colors 25

422. Coleus, hybrids of the newest sorts, mixed. 25

423. Cuphea Ruizii grandiflora superba (Cigar Plant), large-flowering variety, studded during the winter with countless bright scarlet blossoms, very decorative 25

424. Cyclamen Persicum, saved from the finest varieties, mixed 25

425. Echeveria metallica, splendid for edgings, borders or carpet beds, also a fine pot plant 25

426. Ferns, fine mixture of the more hardy sorts, some are rare and desirable for the greenhouse 25

427. Fuchsia, choice mixed, saved from finest varieties 25

428. Geranium, zonale, extra fine, mixed from new sorts 25

429. Gloxinia speciosa, of great beauty and diversity, mixed varieties, saved from the finest erect growing sorts 50

430. Heliotrope, deliciously fragrant, excellent for bedding purposes or pot plants, finest mixed 15

431. Humea elegans, unequalled for its graceful feathery panicles, foliage powerfully scented, most attractive for either the conservatory or in pots on the lawn, 6 ft. 10

432. Lantana, finest hybrids, the flowers are borne in verbena-like heads, embracing many shades of color 10

433. Linaria Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy), a pretty drooping plant, with small lilac flowers, fine for the house or for baskets and vases 25

434. Passiflora cærulea, magnificent climbing plants with sky blue flowers and foliage of great beauty 10

435. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose) fimbriata, very choice mixed colors 50

436. — fimbriata alba magnifica, flowers are very large, pure white with a bright yellow eye, each petal finely and beautifully fringed and borne in large clusters well above the foliage 50

437. — fern-leaved, large, finely fringed flowers, mixed colors 50

438. Solanum capsicastrum (Jerusalem Cherry), miniature orange tree, covered with a profusion of scarlet fruit, very interesting and ornamental for conservatory or sitting-room, 1½ ft. 25

439. Torenia Fournieri, among the prettiest summer plants for vases or hanging baskets. The flower is sky blue, dotted with three dark blue spots, has a bright yellow throat, and an exceedingly free bloomer 25

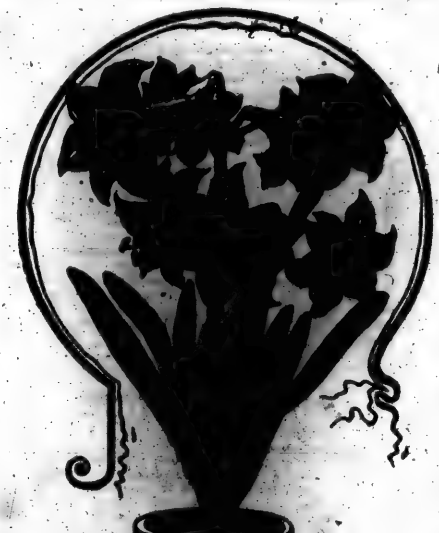
Spring BULBS Planting

THE summer flowering Bulbs are a most useful and brilliant class of flowers, and are becoming more popular every year, both amongst florists and amateurs everywhere. The Gladiolus now takes rank at the very head of the list, while the Dahlia still retains its well-merited popularity, and is constantly being improved in form and beauty.

The summer Bulbs and Tubers are tender and therefore destroyed by freezing, and must not be planted until frost is over in the spring. In the autumn they must be taken up before very hard frost, and kept in a cellar or some other cool place until spring. They are all easily preserved in good condition, and will richly repay the little care required in their treatment.

Bulbs will not be forwarded until severe frosts are over, so that there will be no danger of injury on the way. When Bulbs are ordered with seeds, the seeds will be forwarded at once, and Bulbs as soon as the weather will permit. Customers must not, therefore, feel disappointed if they do not find the Bulbs in the first package.

The prices for all Bulbs include postage to any post-office in the Dominion.



AMARYLLIS.

AMARYLLIS.

An interesting class of plants, desirable for growing in pots, producing showy lily-shaped flowers which are very attractive and handsome. The Bulbs should be potted in rich sandy loam, with good drainage. The bulb is of vigorous growth and well repays the care required, being almost sure to bloom the first season. If planted outside after spring-flowering it makes a good growth, and is ready for a second blooming in the Fall. They require abundant moisture when growing, but at their season of rest water should be given sparingly.

	Each.
Amaryllis Formosissima (Jacobean Lily), dark crimson flowers, with most charming and graceful appearance. The Bulbs are dormant during the winter, and can be preserved like Dahlias	25
Defiance, a new and very profuse flowering variety, bearing from five to seven carmine flowers, striped with white (see cut), extra fine strong Bulbs	1 00
Treatea (Fair Lily of the South), a native of Florida. The flowers are pure white, sweet-scented; the Bulbs are quite small, four or five of them should be grown together in a five or six inch pot. 3 for 25 cents	10
Hybrids of Vittata. These are seedlings from carefully hybridized seeds, and may be expected to produce flowers of rare beauty, of good size, and in varied colors	50

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.

BEGONIA (Tuberous-Rooted).

These are among the finest bedding-plants in existence, producing flowers profusely until frost, either in the garden or in pots and will bear either sun or shade. The flowers are large, erect, and sometimes drooping, comprising many beautiful and brilliant colors. In April they may be potted in a light fibrous mixture of loam and leaf mould, with a little coarse sand added; they should not be forced, but allowed to "come away" gradually, and in May shifted to larger pots. In June, those required for conservatory purposes require another shift, while those retained for bedding-out require sheltering in frames, exactly as geraniums, until the open air arrives for planting. The Bulbs can also be planted out in May without potting, and will bloom freely in the fall. After flowering the roots should be lifted from the ground or pot and shaken, to free from earth, then store for winter where free from frost, and packed in dry sand.

	Per doz.	Each.
Begonia, Extra superb red	$3 25	30
Extra superb rose	3 25	30
Extra superb white	3 25	30
Extra superb yellow	3 25	30
Extra superb, finest, mixed	3 25	30
Finest single, mixed	2 75	25

CALADIUMS

FANCY.

This class of beautifully variegated foliage plants, elegantly spotted and mottled, with rich shades of green, crimson, violet, rose and white, are exceedingly handsome when alone or intermixed with other plants. As a decorative plant they are unequalled, and are largely used as exhibition plants for summer and autumn fairs. When started in pots, and planted out in slightly shaded places, they have succeeded admirably. In this latitude plant out about middle of June, in a somewhat shaded position, in well enriched, deeply-dug soil, a mixture of finely decomposed manure or leaf mould and sand should be employed. They require a moist, warm temperature. Great care must be taken in their earlier stages of growth, to prevent decay of the tubers or damping off. The bulbs, after drying off in the pots in the autumn, can be best preserved in charcoal dust, in a warm room, during winter.

Caladiums, fancy-leaved, mixed, per doz., $3.75; each, 35c.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil and easy of culture. A full sized plant will grow from four to five feet in height with numerous leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar or other dry, safe place during winter.

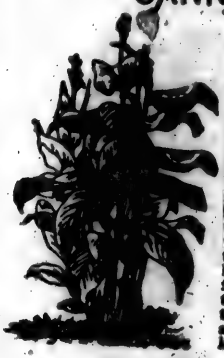
5 bulbs for $1; each..... 25

MADEIRA VINE.

An old and well-known climber, of rapid growth, with thick, glossy, light green leaves. It bears a profusion of graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers; for screens or trellis work, in a sheltered or sunny situation, no better plant can be used. Plant the tubers out of doors in the spring, and it will commence to grow at once. In the autumn cut off the tops, dig up the tubers and keep them in the cellar over winter. They are excellent for house climbers.

Madeira Vine Roots, per dozen, $1.00; each 10c.

CANNA.



A class of plants grown mainly for their rich foliage, majestic and very stately appearance; their rich and variegated colored leaves, combined with large and beautiful flowers of brilliant colors, make them one of the most desirable plants for sub-tropical gardening; growing from three to six feet high, with leaves sometimes two feet in length. No one can fail to be pleased with them. Roots can be taken up in autumn and placed in the cellar like Dahlias.

	Each.
Canna Ehemanni, a strong, robust grower, with massive deep green leaves, its stalks terminating with a long flower-stalk bearing magnificent crimson flowers about three inches long and two inches wide.....	50
Robusta Perfecta. This [illegible] with good cultivation, will grow [illegible] feet high, with immense leaves [illegible] long by one and a-half feet wide; [illegible] bronze and green colors	25
Warscewiczii, tall, with deep green, Musa-like leaves	25
Zebrina, very dwarf, with deep bronzy foliage	25
Mixed unnamed varieties,...per doz., $2.00;	20

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory and beauty when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the frost king.

Put Dahlia Tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put into the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to be sure that they are not shrivelling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. As the Dahlia is a fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May or even later.

Tubers can be sent as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April—and will be forwarded by mail (*post paid*) on receipt of price.

The following varieties were specially selected while in flower, and are among the finest show varieties grown; each distinct in appearance, and the colors, form and substance such as cannot fail to please.

FINEST SHOW VARIETIES.

Each 25 cents; per doz., $2.50.

Dahlia, Beauty, large, pure white, extra fine.

Empress of India, white, beautifully striped, with lilac; of perfect form and large.

Flamingo, vermilion scarlet; very showy.

Geo. Barnes, lilac, beautifully striped carmine.

Hector, large flowers of good form, cherry red.

Henry Glasscock, orange, striped red.

Jezebel, dark rich maroon, tipped with white, finely quilled large flowers. This is one of the finest and most beautiful varieties in cultivation.

Dahlia, Jessie Molstead, brilliant red, tipped with white; very showy.

John Forbes, fawn color, shaded with yellow and striped maroon; a magnificent variety.

John Standish, rich crimson red; one of the most attractive varieties in cultivation.

Lady Middleton, beautiful bright lilac, of good form, large and attractive.

Leader dark rich purple; produces a fine effect when grown with lighter colored varieties.

Lady Hawkins, rich red, flowers of medium size, but perfect in form and very attractive.

Mantua in Villa, very deep rose with dark centre, beautiful large flowers, tall.

Modesty, blush, with light centre; large, with great substance.

Mrs. Cox, bright yellow, being a pure color, it is very showy.

Mrs. Saunders, large yellow flower, of good form, beautifully tipped with white.

Oriole, a yellow variety, deeply edged with white.

Peril, beautiful white, tipped with magenta.

Perfect Vallon, deep, rich cardinal red flowers, of good form; very bright and showy.

Pioneer, black; very large blooms.

Prussian, Prussian lilac, of perfect form.

Purity, pure white; free and constant.

Queen Mab, white, edges of cups beautifully marked with cardinal red, giving it a very pretty appearance.

Startler, very dark maroon, with white tips, attractive and showy.

Sunbeam, chrome yellow, very fine, large flowers.

Susan Ingram, deep maroon, very richly colored.

Triumph de Pagar, rich reddish maroon, a beautiful new sort, with flowers of perfect form and good size.

POMPON OR BOUQUET.

These are of lower growth than the preceding class, with smaller, very perfect flowers, and are very desirable for small bouquets as well as most attractive in the flower border.

Each 25 cents; per doz., $2.50.

Exquisite, deep orange scarlet.

Little Hugo, deep maroon.

Little Maurice, bright scarlet.

Little Rosalie, straw color and pink

Lilliputian, amber color.

Mrs. Dodds, vermilion.

Nabob, white and magenta.

Snowflake, white; good.

White Aster, white, pure, fimbriated.

SINGLE AND CACTUS DAHLIAS.

This new section of the Dahlia family has become exceedingly fashionable, owing to the value attached to the cut blooms, their airy, butterfly-like forms giving the flowers a grace never before attained by the finest double sorts.

Assorted varieties, mixed..per doz. $2 00; each 20

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched, and spotted in the most curious manner. They are admirably adapted for planting in clumps or patches, between standard roses, or for centres of large beds, borders, etc., adding attraction and beauty to the garden.

GLADIOLUS FLOWERS.

CULTIVATION.—Or dinarily the Gladiolus will thrive in any good garden soil, and in almost any situation; but if extra fine spikes are desired for exhibition, etc., let the ground be in a somewhat open and dry situation, and well dug or trenched to a depth of eighteen inches, adding a liberal supply of manure. If the soil is heavy, the addition of a little coarse sand or reed scrapings will be beneficial.

Plant the bulbs in beds or patches at a depth of from three to four inches and at a distance of about nine inches apart each way. The first planting should be made as early in the spring as it is safe from frost, and when a continuance of bloom is desired plant at intervals of about a fortnight to the middle of June. Keep the ground cleaned and well stirred after the plant makes its appearance. If a liberal supply of weak liquid manure can be given once or twice a week the flowers will be greatly improved. A stake should be placed to each plant when about a foot high, and the ground mulched with three or four inches of well-rotted stable manure, or other like material, which will greatly benefit the fine display.

In autumn, as soon as the leaves turn yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, and after being gradually dried, placed in shallow boxes in dry sand or in paper bags and placed in a room where free from danger of frost.

Some kinds have a large, flat bulb, and others one that is small and somewhat conical. Little bulblets will form at the base of the bulb; these may be kept until spring and planted in drills. In one or two seasons they will make bulbs large enough to flower.

BEST NAMED VARIETIES.

	Each.
Gladiolus, Addison, dark amaranth with white stripes	15
Alexander, intense crimson-scarlet	15
Angelo, white, very showy and effective	10
Apollon, rosy lilac, rose blotch, striped white	10
Argus, dazzling fiery red, pure white markings	15
Arsino, fine satin rose with bright carmine	15
Brenchleyensis, bright vermilion-scarlet, showy	10
Gladiolus Calypso, flesh-colored rose with carmine blotch	15
Canary, light yellow with rose stripe	15
Ceres, pure white, spotted purplish-rose	15
Conde, light orange red, with white and carmine	10
Duchesse Berlize, flowers huge and wide, rose with carmine-red	15
Fulton, velvety vermilion with purple blotch	15
Galilei, brilliant currant-red, flamed dark crimson	15
Grenade, intense cherry, flamed with lake, white blotch	10
Isaac Buchanan, very fine yellow	15
John Bull, white, slightly tinged sulphur	10
La Favorite, rose, flamed carmine and yellow	15
Meteor, brilliant dark red, pure white stain; large	15
Nelly, white, carminate rose, dark stain	10
Ophir, dark yellow, mottled with purple	10
Robert Fortune, orange-lake, shaded purple-crimson, veined white	20
Romulus, dark red, stained and striped white	10
Van Dyck, crimson amaranth, striped white	15
Venus, pure white, stained carmine on yellow ground	15

COLLECTIONS.

25 bulbs, one each of the above 25 varieties	$3 00
12 bulbs, extra choice, our selection	1 25
6 bulbs, extra choice, our selection	75

MIXED GLADIOLUS.

We offer at the following very low prices a choice mixture of shades and colors of unnamed sorts, which are large sized bulbs and sound. For bedding purposes they will make a handsome and brilliant display.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
Red and Scarlet, various shades, mixed	60	$4 00
White and light, various shades, mixed	$1 25	9 00
Pink, striped and variegated, mixed	90	6 00
Yellow, various shades, mixed	1 10	8 00
All Shades, mixed, made up largely from surplus of named sorts, extra fine	90	6 50

LEMOINE'S HYBRID GLADIOLI.

This brilliant and remarkable class of Gladioli was originated and introduced by Mr. Lemoine of France. For vivid and rich orchid-like coloring they have no equal. Emblazoned with the most intense burning and inexpressibly rich shades, they are truly wonderful. In the blotch, which is a remarkable and typical feature, the coloring reaches the climax. The bulbs we offer have been raised from seed saved only from the choicest named varieties, selected for their distinct and brilliant flowers, many of them will be found equal to the finest and most costly named sorts.

	Per doz.	Each.
Lemoine's Seedlings, mixed	$1 75	20

GLOXINIA.

These are among the handsomest of our summer-blooming house plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautiful in the extreme; flowers two inches long by one and a-half inches in diameter, upright, gracelous and of varied colors. The bulbs should be started in April, and after their summer's blooming require a season of rest, which is from November till April. This can be done by gradually withholding water from them. After they are dried off they may be kept in a warm, dry cellar or under the stage of the greenhouse, or any other warm place where free from moisture.

Gloxinia, mixed colors. Per doz., $2.50; 3 for $1.00; each, 40c.

LILIES.

LILIUM AURATUM.

The Lily is a favorite flower everywhere, and with few exceptions succeeds in our gardens admirably, and continues to increase in strength and beauty for many years.

All Lilies require deep planting, and should not be disturbed for several years. In almost every case flowers will be obtained the first summer after planting, but it will be quite as well for the health of the plant if there is no bloom until the second season. In our cold climate it will be well to cover the ground over and around the bulbs with three or four inches of leaves, straw or coarse manure as a winter protection.

	Each.
Lilium auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, with large, handsome gold-banded flowers, that are exquisitely fragrant. A situation with partial shade and light; light, free soil is best adapted to it	40
Canadense, our bell-shaped native lily, drooping yellow and red flowers	15
Chalcedonicum, intensely scarlet recurved blossoms, resembles a Turk's cap	10
Coridion, yellow with black spots; blooms in July	20
Harrisi (the Easter or Bermuda Lily), large, pure waxy-white, trumpet-shaped flowers, of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. This lily has the valuable peculiarity of flowering two or three times in succession without rest. It frequently produces thirty flowers on a single plant	40
Longiflorum, the well known and beautiful snow-white fragrant lily; fine for forcing and handsome in the garden	30
Krasmeri has few equals, grows from two to four feet high; flowers broadly funnel-shaped, varying from distinct pink or blush to rich, soft rose; spotless and very fragrant	40
Pardalinum, scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple-brown	25
Pompeonum Vernum. This magnificent species resembles the gigantic *Tenuifolium*, growing about three feet in height, having numerous fiery scarlet flowers; similar in shape to the *Chalcedonicum*, but the bulbs are much easier to grow and are very vigorous	60
Superbum, beautiful and rich as many of our native lilies are, this far excels them all, bearing, as it does, a pyramid of yellowish-red flowers; blooms early in July; in good soil it frequently reaches eight feet in height.	15
Tenuifolium, no word can adequately describe the elegant appearance of the flower and foliage. The wax-like petals are beautifully reflexed; the dazzling vermilion flowers, suspended like airy-like on graceful stems above and among the glossy narrow foliage, are simply exquisite. The bulbs are perfectly hardy and grow easily. Plant them in loose, sandy soil, and avoid a place where water stands during winter	40
Tigrinum S. pl. (Double Tiger Lily), a plant of stately habit, growing from four to six feet high; foliage dark green, very long, bearing an immense number of double, bright orange-red flowers, spotted with black	15
Wallacei, a magnificent Japanese variety, with beautiful, clear buff flowers, spotted with black; very distinct	25
Washingtonianum, white, with small purple dots; very fragrant and pretty	15

TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is a beautiful pure white, very sweet-scented, wax-like, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. In cold latitudes, obtain tubers early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when warm weather, transplant to the garden. Those who want this beautiful flower in the early winter can plant a few bulbs in pots in July or August, plunk them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain until the cool nights of autumn, then remove to the house. The bulbs cannot be safely sent out before 1st April.

Tuberose, Excelsior Pearl, a special fine strain of double dwarf pearl.

Per 100, $1.50; per doz., $1.00; each, 10c.

CARNATION, "HINNEY'S WHITE."

CARNATIONS.

The Carnation is one of the sweetest and prettiest flowers that grow, its positively delicious, rich, spicy odor, combined with its varied colors and handsome form, is all that can be desired. They are very easily grown and bloom freely, either as bedding plants in summer, in the greenhouse or window in winter. Planted out in April or beginning of May they will commence flowering early in summer and continue until checked by frost in autumn. If intended for winter flowering they should be "gone over" every two or three weeks, and all the young growth pinched or cut back to within five inches of the main stem; this should be discontinued by the middle of August, by which time they will have made strong, bushy plants. They should be taken up and potted before the first of October and kept shaded and close for a few days, when they will be ready for removal to the conservatory or window where they are to bloom.

The varieties we offer are among the finest in cultivation. They will be ready to send out about middle of April.

Young plants, by mail postpaid, one cent, or 6c per doz.; except as noted.

Andalusia (new Golden Carnation). Everything considered, this is the finest yellow Carnation in the market. The flower is exquisitely fringed, of a beautiful light canary yellow color, with a rich, spicy fragrance, each.... 30

Buttercup, of a deep, rich golden yellow, like Marechal Niel Rose, with only a few clear streaks of carmine; flowers large and double. 25

Gen. Garfield. If you want the finest scarlet Carnation, try this.

Hinney's White, one of the finest white Carnations in cultivation. (*See cut.*)

King of Crimsons, dark crimson, very fine and fragrant, a gem for winter blooming.

Mrs. Carnegie, white ground, crimson scarlet flake; flowers very large, a vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Mrs. Cleveland, a magnificent silvery-pink flower, with edges elegantly serrated; flowers very full and well built up in the centre, of spicy fragrance, each..... 25

Snowdrift, a dwarf-growing variety, rarely attaining over one foot in height, flowers of the purest white and borne in profusion; fine for pot culture.

CLIMBING PLANTS AND ROSES

THE Climbing Plants and Roses described in the following list are of the choicest quality and the desirable sorts, strong, vigorous, large two-year-old roots, unless otherwise quoted, and equal to the finest varieties sent out by nurserymen.

We will send any of the following named varieties by mail to any post office address in the Dominion (prepaid), on receipt of price quoted. The system of packing is so complete that it is very rare we receive complaints, while we receive many letters expressing satisfaction with the fine condition in which they arrive. There is, however, always a little risk in sending by mail at long distances. The roots are carefully packed in damp moss, around this oiled paper is wrapped to retain the moisture, around which a wrapping of heavy paper is given to protect the roots from injury while passing through the mails. When sent long distances the moss sometimes becomes dry; immediately on arrival they should be placed in milk-warm water and allowed to lie for half an hour before removing the packing from the roots, then unpack and set out in the bed prepared for them, being careful to shade from the sun a day or two; if the bed in which they are to be planted is not ready, the roots should be at once packed in moist earth; in this way there need be but few failures, unless they have been delayed too long on the way.

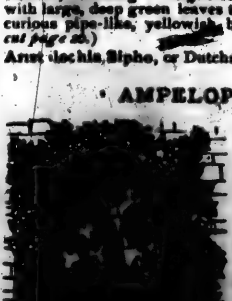
It is not safe to send most roots after the leaves have started, as the close packing required to protect the roots injures the foliage and often kills the plant; we would therefore ask our customers to kindly send us their orders as early as possible, and to reach us not later than first of May, as after that date they usually begin to show leaf. Nearly all of these roots are grown in open ground, and consequently cannot be forwarded until the frost is sufficiently clear in spring to lift them; they will be forwarded as soon after as possible, and when the plants are in best condition for safety.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

An extremely useful, rapid growing, hardy climber, attaining a height of thirty or more feet, with large, deep green leaves ten inches across, and curious pipe-like, yellowish brown flowers. (*See cut page xx.*)

Aristolochia Sipho, or Dutchman's pipe..... 75

AMPELOPSIS.



There are few Ornamental Climbers of more rapid growth, or that give greater satisfaction than the Ampelopsis. Once planted, they remain and get larger and better every year. Their gorgeous appearance in the autumn with their many colored and tinted leaves are simply grand. The Virginia Creeper, a native of our woods, is known and prized almost all the world over. These hardy Climbers are invaluable for covering arbors, old stumps, trees, etc., and should be used freely. The general cultivation of the Virginia Creeper has done more in beautifying our homes than any fifty plants in existence. It is the American Ivy, and well performs the work done by the old English Ivy in Europe

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper, called American Ivy and Woodbine. A very rapid grower, leaves turning to crimson in autumn; a native plant, and the hardiest and most rapid climber we have..... 20

Veitchii, one of the very best plants to cover a south wall. A slender growing variety of the Virginia Creeper; the young growth during summer is a dark purplish green, changing in the fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. It clings to stone-work, trees, etc., and attains a height of fifty feet. Largely used for covering the fronts of houses in cities..... 20

IVY.

For indoor winter decoration the Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. It is not a hardy plant for our cold winters, and must be taken up in the fall and potted for the house. In the spring it can be again transferred to the garden by sinking the pot in the earth to the rim. In the autumn it is again ready for the house and better than ever.

Each.

Ivy, English, the well-known, old and popular variety 20

Silver-striped, deep green leaves, heavily blotched with pure white; very striking.... 20

Variegated, grows to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, with richly variegated white and green leaves; a rare and beautiful plant for window culture 20

CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS has attained greater popularity in a short time than any other plant. Within a few years it has become the favorite climber of the world. Its rapid growth, and profusion of beautiful flowers in the greatest perfection until autumn. For planting on verandas, trellises, or training on arbors the Clematis cannot be excelled. *C. Paniculata* and *C. Coccinea* are particularly desirable for these purposes. It succeeds well in any good rich loamy soil. In the fall give the plant a good top dressing of well-rotted manure; the following spring this should be carefully spaded in and mixed with the soil, which will prove very beneficial to the plant.

The following varieties are summer and autumn bloomers, flowering on shoots of the same year's growth, except *C. Coccinea*, which flowers in the spring and early summer, and from the old or ripened wood of the previous season's growth.

	Each.
Clematis, Alexandra, a profuse bloomer; flowers large and of a pale reddish-violet color, vigorous, showy and ornamental, flowering from July to October	$1 00
coccinea, flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other Clematis; when planted near or in connection with other varieties the contrast is very striking; very choice and rare; blooms in early summer	1 00
Gem, a new and valuable perpetual blooming variety, with flowers of a deep lavender-blue, produced in abundance from June to October	1 25
Lanuginosa nivia, one of the finest bloomers; pure white, continuing in flower from June to October	1 25
Jackmanni, this has proven itself to be the most showy of all hardy climbers; all plants being literally covered with flowers of intense violet-blue, and from four to six inches in diameter, flowering from July until checked by frost	1 25
Lanuginosa candida, flowers large, almost pure white, often from four to six inches in diameter, one of the best; continuing in beauty from July till late in autumn	1 25
Henderson, a handsome, free bloomer, with flowers of a rich bluish-purple and bell-shaped, giving a rare and attractive appearance from June to October	1 25
Prince of Wales, a very profuse bloomer and of vigorous habit, flowers deep purple-violet, with a red bar through the centre of each flower leaf; very showy from early summer until frost	1 25

HONEYSUCKLE.

No plant has a more familiar sound than the name Honeysuckle, it is one of the oldest and most popular upon the list of climbers; the different varieties are among the most fragrant and desirable known.

	Each.
Honeysuckle, or Woodbine, a strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; red outside, buff within	5c
Chinese Twining, holds its foliage nearly all winter; flowers nearly white; blooms at intervals through the summer and is very sweet	5c
Halleana (Hall's), nearly evergreen; flowers pure white changing to yellow, and covered with flowers from June to November, with fragrance like a jessamine	5c
Monthly Fragrant, Dutch, flowers red and pale yellow, blooms generally all summer	5c
Scarlet Trumpet, monthly and nearly evergreen, a strong and rapid grower; flowers long, coral red outside and yellow within, very showy; although an old variety it is one of the very best	5c
Yellow Trumpet, a rapid grower, similar to the preceding, with yellow instead of scarlet flowers	5c

ROSES.

We have pleasure in offering for the coming season a very choice and select list of new and standard roses; they are so distinct and beautiful that there is room for them in every collection. They are all grown upon their own roots; strong, healthy young plants. Orders should reach us not later than first of May, about which time they will be sent out. Kindly order early.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Location of Rose-bed.—A sunny spot, not undermined by roots of trees, and quite level. Prepare your bed by digging to a depth of eighteen inches. Any good garden mould will grow roses, but they are especially fond of small clods of clay in the soil. If the bed is not underdrained naturally, provide drainage by means of broken bricks and stones at the bottom. Add to the soil and clay one fourth old, well-rotted cow manure; ground bone ranks next to cow-manure as a fertilizer, and may be used in place of it, or in addition to it. Roses are rank feeders, and amply repay the good and nourishment given them, both by luxuriance and elegance of foliage and profusion and size of bloom.

After the plants have been set out, which should be early in the season, keep the soil loose by frequent shallow stirrings till the middle of June, when they should be mulched by covering the surface of the bed to a depth of an inch or so with old manure, or any strawy material, to prevent evaporation. An occasional application of manure water greatly stimulates growth, and growth, with most roses, means bloom.

Winter Protection.—In our Canadian climate most roses require protection during winter. Remove a little earth from the sides of the rose-bush, cut out all the tender growth and strip off most of the leaves; then bend the bush over and cover to a depth of three or four inches with loose earth, over this a light covering of boards or boughs. Any mode of protection is as good as this, providing it prevents sudden freezing and thawing, and does not hold moisture about the stems, causing decay. A straw covering is apt to harbor mice.

Do Not Cover Too Soon.—Wait until the plants are well matured and severe weather is beginning; light freezing will not hurt them. Uncover when the frost is leaving the ground, and spring is fairly opening. Prune out all injured wood and level the earth.

ROSES IN POTS.

The Tea Roses should be selected for growing in pots in the house; these will give a succession of flowers if treated in the following manner:—Drain the pot well with broken bits of crock, mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light fibrous soil, and pot firmly about the roots of the rose. Keep well watered during the summer, more sparingly in the fall and winter. Keep all flower buds pinched off until winter, then give all sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean, and keep it growing. Absolute rest in cool temperature for them.

Note.—When plants are received by mail let them lie in lukewarm water for half an hour without removing the packing from the roots. Then unpack and set out in the beds or pots prepared for them, taking care not to shade from the sun a day or two.

All roses will be sent by mail (post-paid), on receipt of prices quoted.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are hardy and vigorous. The flowers are very large, of delightful fragrance, and the colors are richer than the Monthly or Everblooming sorts. They are not constant bloomers, but live from year to year and flower profusely in June, with occasional flowers during the summer and fall.

Price 10 cents each; $1.00 per dozen.

Rose, Anne de Diesbach, bright, fine rose color, very large and showy. Particularly fine in bud.

Alfred Colomb, bright carmine crimson; very large and full, and of fine globular form. One of the finest roses grown.

Baronness Rothschild. The form of this rose is perfect; globular in shape, the petals curved and of a massive texture. Flowers large, with a satiny finish, and of a very pleasing shade of delicate but decided pink.

Caroline de Alpen, white, occasionally tinged with pink; flowers in clusters.

Rose, Comtesse de Chambray, one of the finest. Forest-red must be added to the white hybrids. Suitable for cemetery planting.

Duke of Edinburgh, brilliant crystal velvet, shaded with maroon; large and full; one of the best.

General Jacqueminot, bright vermilion, enlarged, full and velvety, shaded by its every petal; hardiest as one of the finest roses cultured.

John Hopper, bright rose, with carmine centre; large and full; one of the best.

60 Note Special Collection on 3rd page of cover.

Rose, Louis Van Houtte, crimson maroon, full globular form, free blooming; very fine.

Marie Baumann, bright carmine, flower very large and fine; one of the finest roses grown.

Mogan Charter, pink, suffused with carmine, one of the finest in its color. Magnificent buds.

Prince Camille de Rohan, crimson maroon; good habit; fine in bud.

Rose, Mabel Morrison, of the purest white and almost velvety in its finish. One blossom with its attendant foliage is a bouquet of beauty in itself.

Pink Baron, deep, shining rose, very bright and pretty; flowers very large; fine rose possessing many good qualities.

Victor Verdier, rich cherry rose, shaded carmine, very fine odorless; a popular variety.

MOSS ROSES.

Moss Roses stand alone in picturesque beauty, different and distinct from all others. Their opening buds, half covered with delicate clinging moss of fairy-like texture, are the admiration of every beholder. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and is therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for open ground culture. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year; but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, they remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. Moss Roses like rich ground, and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation; but they bear hardship and neglect well, and always bloom profusely. Being difficult and slow of propagation the price is higher than for most other roses.

Price, 30c. each; $3.00 per doz.

Rose, Comtesse de Murinais, one of the finest pure white Moss Roses, the buds are elegantly mossed, flowers large, full and fragrant, a valuable and very beautiful variety.

Crested Moss, color of buds pink; thickly crested with moss. Finest of all for buds.

Glory of Mosses, color deep rosy carmine, shaded purple crimson; very mossy and fragrant, a most profuse bloomer.

Perpetual White, one of the finest of the family; flowers in clusters; buds heavily mossed; fragrant; strong growing; free blooming; very desirable for cemetery planting.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Climbing Roses are highly valuable for training over arbors, trellises, verandas, also as screens for unsightly objects, such as old buildings, fences, walls, etc.

They grow ten to twelve feet high and are perfectly hardy. Their rapid growth, luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of bright, cheerful flowers commend them to every one, and are among the most beautiful of flowering plants. The varieties described below are the best and succeed well in all sections of the country.

Price, 30c. each; $3.00 per doz.

Rose, Baltimore Belle, pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best of the type.

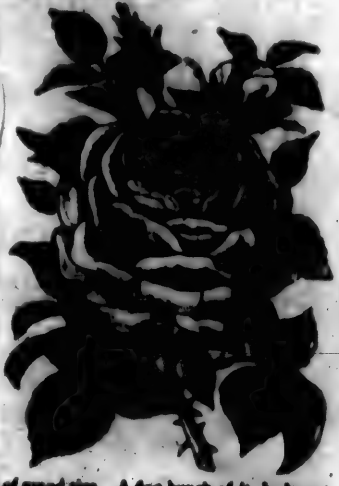
Gem of the Prairie, bright, violet crimson; large, very double and fragrant. The flowers are borne on trusses numbering from ten to twenty buds each.

Greville, or Seven Sisters, flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

Prairie Queen, flowers very large and of peculiar form, bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.

Triumphant, an excellent variety; flowers large, very double and compact; color deep rose, changing to pale carmine, beautifully shaded and variegated.

TEA ROSES—EVERBLOOMING.



Tea Roses are celebrated the world over for their delicious fragrance and the exquisite form and rich charming tints of the flowers. Our list comprises some of the finest varieties in cultivation.

Being more tender than any other Roses in the Catalogue, they require a house, pit or cellar to protect them through the winter. For blooming in the house during winter they are most desirable.

Price 20 cents each; per doz., $2.00.

Rose, Rue Silene, color, deep rose, noted for the size and beauty of its buds.

Bougere, a superb rose, very large, double and full, delightfully sweet, tea-scented, color, a bronzed rose or violet crimson, delicately shaded with lilac.

Catherine Mermet, the color is pure silvery rose, illumined at the base of petals with yellow; its flowers are not only large, but almost faultless in form in every stage of development. A rose that pleases everyone.

La France, the queen of all the roses. It is of extra size, extra double and of superb form. No rose can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades, with pink; it has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most beautiful and useful of all roses.

Marechal Niel, a beautiful deep sulphur yellow; very full, large, and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow rose in existence. It has a climbing habit, and where it is allowed to grow until it attains a large size, as it will in a few years, it will yield thousands of beautiful flowers.

Niphetos, a snow-white rose of immense size, the bud when full grown running from two to three inches in length. When half grown or fully open, it is positively startling by its size and its purity.

Pape Gontier, a magnificent red Tea; flowers large and semi-double, a vivid rose color, shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson, free-growing and flowering profusely.

Perle des Jardines, the one Tea Rose which you positively cannot afford to do without. The color is faultless, whether the waxy petals show the rich cream tint of cool weather, or take on the rich golden shade in which a warm sun gives them. A leading Rose.

Souvenir d'un Ami, fine, delicate Rose, shaded with salmon; very large, full and double; exquisitely fragrant. One always be relied upon as among the best.

Sunset, is a "sport" from that grand variety, Perle des Jardines, which it strongly resembles, except in color, the flowers are large, fine, full, very double and deliciously fragrant. The color is a remarkable shade of rich, golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark, ruddy copper, intensely beautiful and resembling in color a splendid "afterglow." One of the finest Roses of recent introduction.

The Bride, the best pure ivory white Tea Rose. The bloom is not finer than Niphetos, for that is impossible, but is a stronger grower. The buds are of grand size. A fine bunch of the buds, cut with its long sprays of foliage, would grace any bride in her wedding robes. In very hot weather its outer petals take on a pale flush; except in unusually hot, dry summers it is unsurpassed for purity of whiteness, form and size.

W. F. Bennett, undoubtedly the best red forcing Rose in existence, though closely followed by Pape Gontier. A cluster of good buds from it is not soon forgotten. It is, however, not a satisfactory bedding variety, turning into a variety of dull colors with the sun and opening out imperfectly.

WISTARIA.

The Wistarias are strong and rapid growers, desirable for trellises, porches, etc. When well established they grow twenty feet or more in one season. The flowers are in long racemes, and are produced freely. A large plant in bloom is a most gorgeous sight.

	Each.
Wistaria Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria), produces long pendulous clusters of light blue flowers	$0 75
Sinensis, white, similar to above, except that the flowers are pure white; very fine.	75
Magnifica, flowers in dense, drooping racemes, and of a pale lilac color	75
Double purple, a rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers of dark purple	1 50

GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or more Grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows.

Our collection includes only those of real value and that can be recommended for general cultivation. They will be forwarded by mail (*postpaid*) to any address in the Dominion on receipt of price, or as early in spring as season will permit.

STRONG TWO-YEAR-OLD VINES.

	Each.
Grape, August Giant, ripens in August; bunches very large, berries large, rich and fine	$0 20
Brighton, bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet and tender	1 50
Lady, the earliest of all; color white	50
Grape, Concord, large purplish black fruit, rich, juicy and moderately sweet	25
Niagara, color light green; large, good	1 00
Pocklington, light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet; very hardy	50
Wilder, black, round; ripens quite early	25

Novelties and Specialties IN FLOWER SEEDS

"Harlequin" Aster.

NEW ASTER.

"HARLEQUIN."

A new and very oddly-marked variety, the petals being spotted and striped give it a distinct and striking appearance. Flowers very double and of various colors, mixed. The plant is dwarf in habit, and really a novelty. (*See Cut.*)

Price per packet, 25c.

DOUBLE DAISY.

"QUILLED."

A new strain of Double Daisies, the Flowers of which are composed of petals as round as a knitting needle, pretty and curious, mixed colors.

Price per packet, 25c.

HELIOTROPE.

"KING OF THE BLACKS."

A deliciously fragrant flowering variety, bearing large umbels of purplish black flowers continuously; well adapted for pot culture or for bedding out in summer.

Price per packet, 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

"ECLIPSE."

Of all the new Annual Chrysanthemums, popularly known as "Marguerites," or "Painted Daisies," none are more beautiful, if, indeed, any are so striking in appearance, than the "Eclipse." Its large, single flowers are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and exhibit a striking contrast in markings: they are pure golden yellow, with a bright purplish scarlet ring on the ray of florets, the disc being dark brown, very free flowering, and easily grown. (*See Cut.*)

Price per packet, 15c.

Chrysanthemum "Eclipse."

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, FRINGED.

New Fringed Phlox.

A valuable introduction of this favorite Annual, embracing two distinct and showy colors, purple violet and carmine; these are rendered more effective by the beautiful fringed and toothed edges of the petals, having more or less a border of white, which tends to brighten the whole appearance of the flower. (*See Cut.*)

Price per packet, 25c

Lobelia

Gracilis, a very fine variety for hanging baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and bearing its beautiful blue flowers profusely, per packet.. 10

Gracilis, white, similar to the above except in the color of its flower 10

Nasturtium.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA."

This new Tom Thumb Nasturtium is without doubt one of the most beautiful and striking varieties of its class. The plant is of dwarf bushy habit, with very dark purplish blue leaves and beautiful crimson scarlet flowers, which stand out conspicuously. Per packet, 10 cents.

Humulus Japonicus.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

The annual Japanese Hop, as shown in the illustration, is a most valuable and rapid-growing Climber; the foliage resembles the Common Hop, but has more incisions, is very dense in foliage and of a lively green. A most valuable feature of this new annual Climber is, that it can be sown in the open ground in spring and will attain enormous dimensions in a very short time; never suffers from the heat, and retains its colour until late in autumn.

Per packet, 25 cents.

Nicotiana Affinis.

(TOBACCO PLANT.)

This recently introduced variety has given such entire satisfaction as an ornamental plant that it now occupies a most conspicuous position in the flower garden of every one who knows it. The plant attains a height of from 2 to 3 feet, and produces an abundance of very large, pure white flowers, which expand fully in the afternoon and evening, and continue emitting a most delicious fragrance until the following morning. (*See Cut.*)

Per packet, 10 cents

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, CUSPIDATA.

New Phlox.

"STAR OF QUEDLINBURG."

The character of this novelty will be found to be quite extraordinary; it is a selection from the "New Fringed Phlox," and is about 4 inches diameter and the bluish rather more compact. It further differs from that variety in the form of the flowers. The petals, which are five in number, have on each petal a pointed centre-tooth projecting beyond the lateral ones, like Wells' opinion, ½ to ¾ of an inch long, thus forming a star-like appearance, the beauty of which is improved by the broad white margin which borders the edges of the petals. This novelty will prove a splendid acquisition for bouquets and cut flowers. We offer it in mixed colors. (*See Cut.*) Per packet, 25c.

Sweet Peas.

"VESUVIUS."

While perhaps not so brilliant as its name indicates, it is unlike any Sweet Pea yet introduced. The upper petals are distinctly spotted on a rosy ground, shading into purple at the throat; the lower petals on standard are of a velvety violet, shading off into lilac toward the edge.

Per packet, 10 cents.

Pansy.

"TRIMARDEAU GIANT."

A distinct variety of this favorite family. The plants are very strong, compact; flowers of immense size and stand well above the foliage. Each flower is distinctly marked with three large blotches.

Per packet, 25 cents.

Stock.

BROMPTON OR WINTER, PURE WHITE.

A handsome and useful class of flowers for florists' use; they will not stand our severe winters, should be planted before July and protected during winter, or may be removed to the house in autumn, where they will flower well if not kept too hot and dry. Per packet, 25 cents.

WILD GARDEN SEED.

To those who cannot bestow the necessary care required in a neatly laid out flower garden, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute, which, for its unusual and varied effect, for cheapness and small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. We have had many satisfactory evidences of the estimation in which the "Wild Garden" is held from those who used our seed the past season.

"Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of over 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds mixed together, and wherever planted will insure something new almost every day. Per packet, 15 cents.

WE take pleasure in offering the following "Specialties in Vegetable Seeds." Many are not only new, but after practical tests have proven to be valuable additions to our list of desirable varieties. We have included some of the older varieties, and some of recent introduction, though not all novelties, are of such superior excellence that we deem them worthy of special notice.

BEANS.

GIANT DWARF WAX.

Among the many new varieties of Bush Beans which have recently been offered, the Giant Wax has well stood the test with many points which commend it. The pods are fit for use about same time as the Golden Wax, but are much larger and of a creamy white, very fleshy, and when cooked of remarkably fine flavor and tender. The plants are upright in growth, vigorous and fairly loaded with pods.

Price per lb., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

BEET.

ECLIPSE.

Unquestionably the best variety for forcing; having a very small top, it transplants easily; produces handsome roots of a deep carmine red, and is especially useful when young. It is also a fine variety for garden planting both for summer and fall use.

Price per lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 2 oz., 15c.; oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

CABBAGE.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

The best early variety of Cabbage in cultivation. Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head, small outer leaves and its uniformity in producing a crop. The shape of the heads are pyramidal.

Price per lb., $3.50; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 60c.; oz., 35c.; packet, 5c.

CABBAGE.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

About two weeks later than the Wakefield, thus making an excellent succession to that variety. It, however, surpasses it in size, and may be classed as one of the very best early, large heading varieties grown; very reliable in forming heads, and is to-day the leading early market sort. Our seed is very choice.

Price per lb., $4.50; ½ lb., $2.00; 2 oz., 60 cents; oz., 35 cents; per packet, 5 cents.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.

Henderson's Succession.

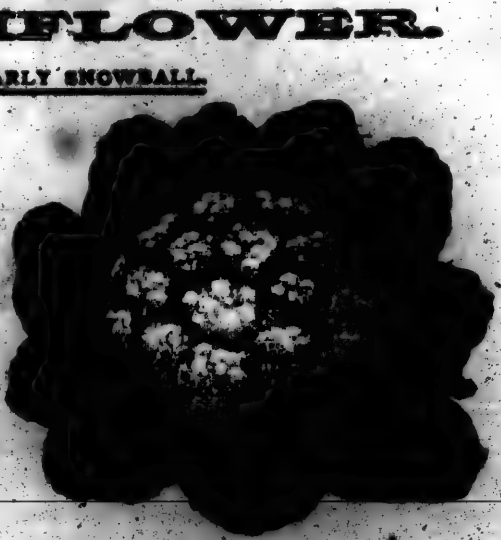
Follows ten days after the Early Summer, and differs from that variety in forming more solid heads, while it can be planted nearly as close, as its outer leaves are usually short and compact for a Cabbage forming such large and heavy heads. Its firm, solid heads make it an excellent keeper and can be used for midsummer or fall and winter use.

Price, per oz., $1.25; per packet, 25 cents.

CAULIFLOWER.

EARLY SNOWBALL.

Whether intended for private use or for market purposes, the Early Snowball is one of the finest in existence, because it is the earliest; under the conditions of an ordinarily favorable season, nearly every plant will form a perfect, snow-white head, averaging nine inches in diameter; owing to its close, compact growing habit, one-third more plants can be placed on the same space of ground than can be grown with other sorts. No other Cauliflower is so well adapted for forcing under glass during winter and spring; it does equally well for late planting. Our seed is the finest that money will buy.



Early Snowball.

Price, per oz., $3.00; ¼ oz., $1.00; per packet, 25 cents.

CAULIFLOWER.

EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT.

Another highly prized variety for early forcing or for later cultivation. In Germany this is considered the finest variety in existence; in fact, very few can distinguish it from the Snowball, there is, however, a slight difference in formation of its head. We offer an exceptionally fine strain of seed.

Price, per oz., $5.00; ¼ oz., $2.00; per packet, 25 cents.

CELERY.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW.

While the quality of Celery is largely the result of favorable conditions of soil, cultivation and growth, yet there is a marked difference in varieties, and among them all we think there are none more beautiful or of finer quality than the Golden Yellow. It is as self-blanching as any good sort can be, and is readily distinguished from other sorts while growing from its leaves being of a light green and mottled with yellowish-green; the large heart is of a beautiful golden yellow with yellow tops, and even the outer stalks are of a yellowish-white. It is sometimes called a "Yellow Plume" celery. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and of finest flavor.

It is a very light seeding variety. In consequence of the very great demand for it, seed is very scarce. We have, however, secured a limited supply from the originator of the very finest quality. Gardeners and others should procure their seeds early, so as not to be disappointed.

Price, per ¼ lb., $2.50; 2 oz., $1.50; oz., $1; per packet, 10 cents.

Paris Golden Yellow Celery.

CARROT.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG SCARLET.

Unsolicited recommendations from our customers are so strongly in favor of this comparatively new Carrot that we place it among varieties of special merit. It resembles the Half Long Nantes in shape, but has a heavier shoulder and a more tapering root end. Its fine bright color, excellent table qualities and great productiveness commends it as an exceptionally desirable market garden sort.

Price, per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cents; 2 oz., 15 cents; oz. 10 cents.; per packet, 5 cents.

CORN.

EXTRA EARLY COREY.

Considered the very earliest variety in cultivation, with ears of good size and quality. It is a selection from the Early Marblehead, and like that variety has a red cob and a dark grain when ripe, but when in boiling condition is very white. It is of dwarf growth and can be planted two and a-half feet apart.

Price, per doz. ears, 60 cents; 25 lbs., $2.75; 5 lbs., 60 cents; lb., 15 cents; packet or ear, 5 cents.

CORN.

PERRY'S HYBRID.

Gardeners who have used this Corn are very enthusiastic in its praise. It is nearly as early as the Minnesota, but with much larger ears; the kernels are pure white, large, deliciously sweet and very tender. A first-class variety for second early. Price, per doz. ears, 30 cents; 15 lbs., $2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cents; lb., 25 cents; packet or ear, 5 cents.

OLD COLONY.

A new variety of the Evergreen type, but about ten days earlier. Mr. Clark, who originated and named this new sort, is probably the largest Sweet Corn grower in the world. He says the Old Colony is the best late Corn for all purposes. Ears very large, with large, white, sweet, tender kernels. Our stock is direct from him, and we hold the only supply of this fine variety in the city. Canners should give it a trial.

Price, per doz. ears, 60 cents; 15 lbs., $2.25; 5 lbs., 80 cents; lb., 20 cents; packet or ear, 5 cents.

CUCUMBER.

CHICAGO PICKLING.

A variety which has but recently become known to the trade, and which has for some time past been controlled and almost exclusively used by the largest pickling houses of Chicago in the manufacture of their celebrated pickles. It is exceedingly prolific, bearing small, well-formed fruit, well covered with spines and of an unusually deep green color. Price, per lb., $1.25; ½ lb., 40c.; 2 oz., 25c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

CHICAGO PICKLING CUCUMBER.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE.

A remarkably fine strain of Cucumber, which is especially recommended for market, table or pickling purposes, differing from the ordinary and popular White Spine in color; it retains a deep green color in all stages of its growth, produces extra long smooth shaped fruit; very prolific and very white in flesh, tender and crisp. Lovers of Cucumbers should try this new sort.

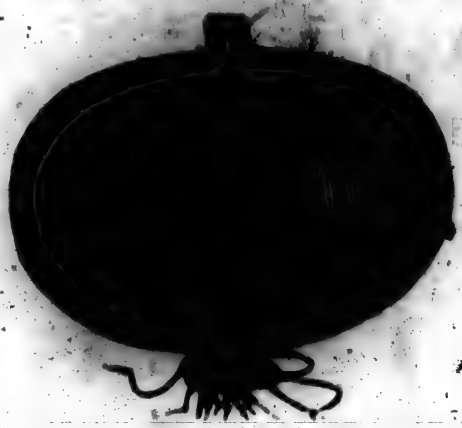
Price, per lb., $1.25; ½ lb., 40c.; 2 oz., 25c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

SQUASH.

SIBLEY, OR "PIKE'S PEAK."

A new Squash, originated in Iowa. It is of decidedly distinct shape, as will be seen in illustration. Its size is medium, just right for marketing; this quality, combined with fine grain, exquisite flavor and wonderful productiveness, will make it a favorite with every gardener. The flesh is solid, thick and rich colored. The shell is hard and flinty, making it a good shipper. Try it.

Price per lb., $3.00; ½ lb., 75c.; 2 oz., 40c.; oz., 25c.; packet, 10c.



ONION.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

While this is not a new variety of Onion, our stock is of such exceptionally fine quality that we consider it worthy of special mention, that those desiring something superior may know what to buy. For some years past our Globe Danvers has given unqualified satisfaction, producing perfect formed bulbs, uniform in size and an immense yielder. This variety commands the very highest market prices at all times. Growers who desire a fine strain should try it.

Price per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., 75c.; 2 oz., 40c.; oz., 20c.; packet, 5c.

RADISH.

HALF LONG, DEEP SCARLET.

A variety as distinct in the color of the skin as in the shape of the roots, which is more elongated, and terminates in a longer and finer point than that of the other intermediate sorts. Leaves of a deep green color, rather large and erect; flesh very white, firm, crisp and very juicy. A desirable market variety, and for those who wish a medium length of root.

Price per lb., 75c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 2 oz., 15c.; oz., 10c.; packet, 5c.

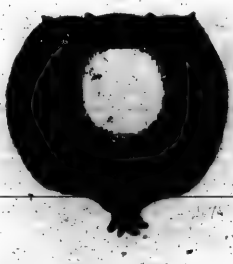
LETTUCE.

TORONTO GEM.

The finest market garden variety to be found. Its beautiful yellowish-green color, crimped, curled and well-formed heads, tender quality and sweet flavor place it at the head of the list for the market gardener or for family use. It withstands the heat of summer and retains its sweetness for a longer time than any other variety we know.

Price, per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., 75c.; 2 oz., 40c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Toronto Gem Lettuce.



BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY or MEXICAN TOMATO.

This specialty, which we offered last season, has met with general favor. Some of our customers did not buy until late in the season, as a consequence their fruit did not ripen before being affected by early frost. Seed should be secured early and plants started in the house; when weather becomes warm in spring the plants may be set in the garden, the result will be a crop of the most delicious fruit. It is very hardy and will thrive almost everywhere. The rich orange-yellow fruit, about the size of a large cherry, is enclosed in a husk or shell (see engraving) which opens when ripe. The fruit is excellent for sauces, pies or when preserved, and has a luscious strawberry flavor.

Price, per oz., 50c.; per packet, 10c.

TOMATO.

THE "NEW PEACH."

A wonderful Tomato, and in appearance resembling a peach. The old variety called "Peach Tomato" was in no way like the "New Peach," which former only resembled a peach in name, while the "New Peach" is identical to many peaches, not only in size, but shape, color and general appearance, seeming to have the very bloom or fuzz of a peach upon its surface. This gives it a peculiarity that is found in no other variety. The equal in delicacy of flavor does not exist in the Tomato family. For exhibition purposes it is very desirable, and we believe it will please our customers who [illegible]

Price, packet, 15c.

The "New Peach."

TOMATO.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW "POTATO LEAF."

Mr. Livingston, the introducer of many of the very finest Tomatoes in existence, such as Acme, Beauty, Favorite, Paragon, Perfection, etc., offers this season another new variety, which he calls "Potato Leaf," so named from the similarity of its leaves to that of a potato vine, which also resembles that of the Mikado, or Trotter's Hybrid Tomato, but the fruit is very much smoother than the latter and equal to the best Standard Acme.

What a grower writes :—"Last [illegible] I planted a packet of Potato [illegible]. It was about the 15th of May when [illegible]. They made rapid growth, and in [illegible] days from time of planting the [illegible] ripe tomatoes from the vines, and [illegible] of excellent quality ; also the vines [illegible] very well indeed, keeping green long [illegible] kinds had all died down. This a Tomato has a bright future."

The vines are strong, very prolific, ripens its bright, smooth, firm fruit quickly and evenly, which stands carriage superior to most varieties. Market gardeners should try it—stock of seed limited.

Price, per oz., 50c. ; per packet, 10c.

TOMATO.

NEW DWARF CHAMPION.

A distinct variety, stands well up even when loaded with fruit, in consequence of having a strong, bushy stem. The foliage is very marked, of a dark green color, leaves thick and different from other sorts. It produced ripe fruit last season by 1st July. The crop ripens up early and evenly; a good producer; fruit smooth, medium in size and similar in color to the Acme. We have a limited supply of seed, which is very scarce, direct from the producer.

Price per packet, 15 cents.

NEW DWARF CHAMPION.

TOMATO.

GOLDEN QUEEN.

A first quality yellow sort. It is solid, very smooth, free from ridges, large in size, ripens up early, and is a very handsome Tomato, in fact by far the most beautiful yellow variety ever sent out; the larger and riper fruits are frequently tinged with red at the blossom end. None are better for preserving or slicing; the handsome golden-yellow slices make a beautiful contrast in a dish with red Tomatoes. A distinct yellow sort.

Price, per oz., 50c.; per packet, 10c.

POTATO.

THE STRAY BEAUTY.

Within the last five years many new varieties of early Potatoes have been brought before the public. The introducer of the Stray Beauty says he has tested them all, not only on his own grounds but in various parts of the United States, that not only his own experience but that of hundreds of others shows that for earliness, beautiful appearance and good quality THE STRAY BEAUTY LEADS THEM ALL; this is also borne out by the party in Canada who has grown our supply. It is a roundish Potato, flattened at one end, the outer skin is a beautiful deep rose color, inclined to red, giving it a handsome appearance. The eyes are few and shallow, flesh perfectly white, and, when baked or boiled, unusually dry, mealy and of the very best flavor. For an extra early market or table Potato the grower claims they have no equal, coming into use one week to ten days sooner than any other, and being an excellent table Potato they will always command the highest price in the early market. It grows to a medium size, [illegible] large, very compact in the hill, uniform in size and productive. [illegible] entirely free from rot or other diseases.

Price by mail (postpaid), lb., [illegible]c.; 3 lb., 6c. By express or freight, purchaser to pay [illegible], per peck, $1; bush., $3; bbl., $5—[illegible] bbl. bags included.

VEGETABLES.

IN making up our list of Vegetable Seeds for the present year, we have carefully revised our former editions, and have endeavored in the present one to embrace many of the leading Novelties and Specialties—described in preceding pages—as well as the standard older varieties which are deservedly very popular.

In submitting our list to the public, we desire to state that such varieties as are not grown under our immediate supervision and care are raised for us by the most reliable and experienced growers in England, France, Germany and America, seeking to place each where the adaptability of soil and climate will insure the most perfect development and the greatest purity.

Our Seeds are all entirely new and fresh, and everything is very carefully tested before being packed, so that nothing is sent out but what we know will germinate and prove highly satisfactory if treated well. We have no hesitation in saying that our Vegetable Seeds are not excelled, if equalled, by any that are offered.

We have endeavored to describe the different kinds and varieties, so that their character and value may be easily understood. By following the simple cultural directions, with the usual care which is required by the sower, satisfaction to the customer and a continuance of trade will be the result with all.

WE PAY POSTAGE

On all Seeds when ordered at the packet, ounce, two ounce and quarter pound list prices.

Postage must be added to Catalogue prices at the rate of four cents per pound, when ordered at the pound prices or upwards—except when stated to include postage. In cases where the postage is not allowed, we shall be obliged to deduct from the order sufficient quantity to cover the deficiency. Half pounds and over will be sent at the pound rates; less than half pound lots are charged at the ounce, two ounce or quarter pound rates. No smaller quantities are made than quoted.

Please read "Terms and Conditions of Sale" on pages 2 and 3; also "Special Offers" on page 4.

☞ Varieties in larger type are such as have been found to be best adapted for general cultivation, and inexperienced cultivators, in doubt which varieties to select, cannot go far wrong in ordering varieties so indicated.

The figures at the right of the column show the price per packet.

ASPARAGUS.

French, *Asperge*; German, *Spargel*.

To grow Asparagus plants from seed, sow in drills about a foot apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or following spring the plants may be set in the permanent bed, about a foot apart each way, and in narrow beds, so that they can be easily worked and cut without being trampled upon. First prepare the bed by deeply trenching and working in a heavy coat of well rotted manure, to a depth of two feet, as after the plants are set out no more can be applied, except as a top-dressing. Set the crowns four inches below the surface, and spread the roots. Before winter cover the transplanted bed with about four inches of manure, as a protection for the young roots. Salt is a most beneficial manure for Asparagus, by sowing on the surface in spring, which always helps to keep down the weeds. The young tops may be cut for the table the second summer, but not freely until the third season, cutting both large and small, as soon as they appear well above ground. In the fall the tops should be cut down and removed as soon as they are dead ripe. An ounce of seed will sow thirty feet of a drill.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter. Color, deep green, and crown very close; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Giant.—The old favorite variety, producing abundantly. Tops green or purple, according to the soil in which they are raised; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Palmetto (new).—Said to be much earlier, yielding better, more even and regular in its growth than any other variety, and equally well adapted for planting north or south; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 50 cts. 10

BEANS.

(DWARF, BUSH OR SHAP.)

French, Haricot; German, Kruppbohne.

The plants of this class vary from a foot to two feet in height. They require no stakes or poles for support. As they are so extremely sensitive to frost and cold, they should not be sown before the end of May, when the ground has become warm and light. Plant in hills one and a half inches deep, and about two feet apart, affording ample room to hoe. They succeed best in rich loamy soil. Hoe often, to stir the ground, but only when dry. Earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will rust them, and greatly injure the crop.

☞ Market gardeners and others wishing to order by the bushel, will be supplied at reduced rates, to be obtained on application.

(*Add four cents per lb. for postage.*)

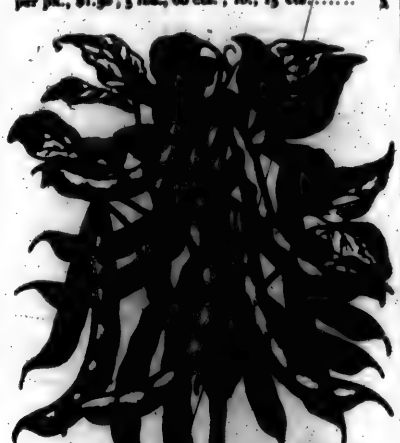
GREEN SORTS.

California Pea.—Early, productive, and one of the most desirable as a cooking bean. Small in size, nearly round; color creamy yellow; per pk., 60 cts.; 5 lbs., 40 cts.; lb., 20 cts..... 5

Early China.—Very early, and of fine quality; seeds white spotted with purplish red; per pk., $1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5

Early Mohawk.—An early, hardy productive and excellent string bean; per pk., $1.50; 5lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

Early Red Valentine.—Early, productive, tender and succulent, and of fine flavor; remains longer in the green state than most varieties; per pk., $1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5



IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.

Improved Early Red Valentine (*see Specialties*).—per pk., $1.75; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—One of the earliest; an excellent and productive variety; per pk., $1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

Large White Marrow, or Mountain.—A large, round, oval, white bean of excellent quality shelled, green or dry. Very tender, rich, and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field; per pk., $1.00; 5 lbs., 40 cts.; lb., 10 cts..... 5

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—This is one of the best late kinds, and as a shelling bean for winter use has no superior. Seeds white, round, long, and kidney-shaped; per pk., $1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

Broad Windsor.—An extended English variety; remains in for use longer than any other. The tops of the plants should be pinched off as soon as they are in full bloom; per pk., $2.00; 5 lbs., 80 cts.; lb., 20 cts..... 5

WAX SORTS.

Black Wax.—A popular variety; the pods are a waxy yellow, solid, tender, and almost transparent; stringless. Seeds when ripe jet black; per pk., $2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

Giant Dwarf Wax.—New, very early, entirely stringless; pods large, and of a beautiful, rich, creamy white color. It is very prolific, and a great favorite with market gardeners; per pk., $3.00; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb., 25 cts.... 5

Golden Wax.—One of the best Dwarf Beans known; very early; pods large, long, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich, golden wax color; dwarf, compact and productive; per pk., $2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

White Seeded Wax.—The color of the seeds being *white*, it is by some preferred to the preceding for cooking. With the exception of the color of the seed, it is identical with it; per pk., $2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... 5

BEANS.

(POLE OR RUNNING.)

Fr., Haricots a rames; Ger., Stangenbohne.

As a class these are less hardy than the Dwarfs, and are not usually planted so early in the season. Plant in hills three feet apart, with a stake or pole to run up on.

Asparagus, or Yard Long.—Produces pods from nine to twelve inches long; very tender, and delicious; per lb., 30 cts..... 10

Dutch Case Knife.—A very productive variety, and one of the earliest; sometimes used as "snaps," but generally shelled; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 25 cts..... 5

Giant Wax.—Seeds red, with long pods of creamy yellow and waxy appearance, very tender; 5 lbs., $1.25; lb., 30 cts..... 5

Large White Lima.—A large, late variety, with long, broad, very thin, dark green pods; although late, it is esteemed as one of the very best; per 5 lbs., $1.20; lb., 25 cts..... 5

Scarlet Runners.—This variety grows from ten to twelve feet high; foliage green, and flowers brilliant scarlet; fine for covering arbors, at the same time yielding a supply of wholesome and nutritious food; 5 lbs., $1.25; lb., 30 cts.. 5

BEET.

Fr., Betterave; Ger., Runkel-Rube.

To grow good Beets the soil should be rich, mellow and deep. For early use sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about two inches deep. For main crop sow early in May, and for winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and in freshly prepared soil pressed firmly over the seed. When plants have attained three or four leaves thin out, so that they may stand five or six inches apart. If seed is sown pretty thickly in the drills in early spring, the plants can be thinned out gradually as soon as they become a few inches high, and prepared for the table like Spinach; until they become as large as Radish, both roots and leaves are excellent. When a little larger the roots can be cooked alone, and in this way can be used until winter. Those remaining should be gathered in October, and stored away in a cool cellar or pit covered with earth. In this way they will keep until spring. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of a row.

Beet, Early Bullock.—An improved extra early sort, resembling the Egyptian; leaves smooth, glaucous; shaped nearly like the Egyptian, but smaller; flesh deep red; sugary and tender. Per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts. .....

Egyptian, Early Flat Red.—One of the earliest in cultivation, and a leading market sort; roots very dark red; flat on top and rounded beneath, with very small tap root; the ½ dark red, zoned with lighter shade, crisp and tender when young; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 30 5

Early Flat Bassano.—Valued for its earliness; turbs flattened, of large size, somewhat ribbed and terminates in a small, slender tap root. Skin of fine texture; roots above ground; below the surface, clear rose red. Flesh white, zoned with bright pink; sugary and well flavored. When sown late it keeps well in the winter; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts 5

Early Blood Turnip.—Roots broadly shaped; skin deep purplish red; flesh blood red, zoned and veined with lighter red; remarkably sweet, tender and crisp; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts 5

Half Long Blood.—Roots from ten to twelve inches long, tapering regularly to a point of medium size, and growing within the earth; skin is fine texture, deep purplish red; flesh deep blood red, circled with paler red; fine grained, of fine texture and sweet. An excellent, half-early, garden variety and a good keeper; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts 5

Long Smooth, Dark Blood.—The roots of this familiar variety are long, tapering and unexpectedly slender, the size varying according to depth and richness of the soil; skin dark purple, sometimes purplish black; flesh deep blood red, very fine-grained and sugary, retaining its color well after being boiled. Leaves numerous, medium size, green, deep purplish red; leaf stems blood red. One of the finest varieties of Winter Beets, for which purpose it should not be sown too early; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 30 cts 5

Swiss Chard, or Spoon Kale.—A species of beet, cultivated solely for its use, which are used in the manner of spinach. The midrib very often is preserved and served as asparagus, for which it is an excellent substitute; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 30 cts 5

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

Fr., Chou Vert; Ger., Winterkohl.

[illegible] may be grown in almost any [illegible]. It is the safest stimulant the gar[illegible] published April to the beginning of [illegible] Borecole, covering the soil thickly and [illegible] growth; transplanted [illegible] rows, and cared for [illegible] Cabbage. Of all the Cabbage tribe this is the most tender and delicious, and would much more extensively [illegible] its merits were [illegible] Most qualities were generally known. One ounce of seed will give plants for a half acre or more.

Borecole, Green Curled Scotch.—The kind most generally used; grows to a height of eighteen or twenty inches, and with good cultivation spreads to three feet in diameter; leaves bright green and beautifully curled; per ½ lb., 40 cts.; 3 oz., 30 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts. .....

Variegated.—The leaves very very much in size and are broad and finely curled; they are beautifully variegated, sometimes with green and yellow, white or green and purple, and sometimes with light red and green. It is frequently grown as an ornamental plant, and also used for garnishing. It is excellent cooked after a light frost, but not so hardy as the preceding varieties 10

BROCOLI.

Fr., Chou Brocoli; Ger., Brocoli, Sparrgelkohl.

The Brocoli is so closely allied to the Cauliflower as to be scarcely distinguishable either by taste or habit. It is more hardy and more certain to head. Should seed in the beginning of May and in June transplant to rich, mellow ground, two feet apart. Cultivate the same as Cauliflower. One ounce of seed will give plants for a backberry fruit squeezed.

Walcheren Brocoli.

Brocoli, Walcheren, White.—Unsurpassed in quality, large, firm, white heads, very hardy, endures cold, and withstands heat and drought well; per ½ lb., 60 cts.; 3 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 30 cts. .....

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Fr., *Choux de Bruxelles*; Ger., *Sprossen-Kohl*.

The stalks sometimes grow to a height of two or three feet, upon which are formed a large number of small cabbages, from one to two inches in diameter, which are the edible part, closely resembling, in miniature, a cabbage head. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little cabbages more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like Winter Cabbage or Kale. An ounce of seed will make plants for a bed forty feet square.

Brussels Sprouts, Dwarf Improved.—Produces excellent sprouts of uniform quality; per ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 1 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 80 cts. 5

CABBAGE.

Fr., *Chou Pommé*; Ger., *Kopf-kohl*.

There is no vegetable more universally or extensively cultivated than Cabbage. The first requisite for success is good seed, as the quality of the product is more or less influenced by the seed sown; next is the selection of deep, well-pulverized loamy soil, which should be well prepared; also frequent and thorough cultivation while growing. On land that has been long under cultivation, or in a dry situation,

Early Jersey Wakefield.

they rarely succeed well. For early use, a sowing should be made in a hot-bed in February or March, and hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, transplant from seed-bed to twenty inches apart, according to size of variety, early in spring. For second early, the early kinds may be sown the beginning of April, and planted out in May. The late

Hammond's Early Summer.

varieties are usually sown in the early part of May, and the plants set out in July at a distance of three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thickly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender and make poor heads. In transplanting Cabbage or Cauliflower the plant must be set down in the earth to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be. Cabbage should be hoed every week, and the ground drawn closely to them as they advance in growth, covering a little earth to the plants at each hoeing, until they begin to head, when they should be left to nature. Loosening the roots will generally prevent the bursting of the green heads.

Early Sugar-Loaf.

To preserve Cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and lay them, with the heads down, for a few hours to drain; then set them in a cool cellar, or bury them, with the heads down, in long trenches in a dry situation.

Cabbage, All Seasons.—A new and superior sure-heading variety. May be planted early or late, as it forms large and very solid heads quickly. Per lb., $3.50; ¼ lb., $1; 2 oz., 60 cts.; oz., 35 cts. 5

Extra Early Stonepen.—The earliest variety grown; forms small, compact heads and of excellent quality. Similar to the Jersey Wakefield but not so pointed; per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Early Winningstadt.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—One of the earliest, with pyramidal-shaped heads, having a somewhat blunted or rounded peak, medium size, solid and a popular American market garden sort (see *Specialties*); per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 60 cts.; oz., 35 cts. 5

Early Dwarf York.—One of the most popular early varieties; heads small, roundish ovate, firm and tender, and of very dwarf growth; per lb., $1.50; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best Cabbages for general use. Heads regularly conical, exceedingly full, solid and of excellent flavor. It suffers less from the cabbage-worm than most sorts; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Early Sugar-Loaf.—A very fine early variety; of compact growth, with a conical or sugar-loaf-shaped head; a favorite with many; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Cabbage, Early French Oxheart.—A fine smooth-shaped variety, coming in one other Early York and other early sorts; it grows low on the ground, heads largely, very solid, firm and fine flavored; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Peddler's Improved Brunswick.—A second early and late variety of superior quality; per lb., $3.00; ½ lb., $1.60; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Filderkraut.

Filderkraut.—Similar in form to the Winningstadt, but longer, more pointed and heads up with fewer outside leaves; a sure header, very solid and of excellent flavor. Largely used in Germany for making kraut; per lb., $2.50; ½ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Henderson's Early Summer.—The earliest large-heading variety; about two weeks later than the Wakefield, thus making a succession of that variety; heads flat or slightly conical, solid, handsome and of compact growth. A favorite with gardeners and valuable for family use. (*See Specialties.*) Per lb., $3.50; ½ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 60 cts.; oz., 35 cts. 5

French Oxheart.

Large York.—Succeeds the Early York, and is equally desirable, heads of larger size, broader and more firm and solid. A good summer and fall variety; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Large Early Schweinfurt.—An early variety, for summer and autumn use; forms large, heavy heads, of excellent flavor, but does not stand heat well; per lb., $3.00; ½ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Late Flat Dutch.—A late growing variety, heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on the top; bluish green, often tinged with red or brown. As a winter variety it has no superior; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Large Late Drumhead.—A very superior fall and winter variety, quite similar in appearance to the preceding, heads large, tender and of good flavor. A standard sort; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Premium Flat Dutch.

Cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch.—A very fine strain of this standard variety, so largely grown for fall and winter use. It possesses all the good qualities of the Flat Dutch, and is a sure header; per lb., $2.50; ½ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest Cabbage known. Under good cultivation heads have been grown that weighed sixty pounds; per lb., $3.50; ½ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 60 cts.; oz., 35 cts. 5

Premium.—Exceedingly early, with heads somewhat smaller than the Wakefield; forms small outer leaves and can be planted very close; per lb., $4.00; ½ lb., $1.25; 2 oz., 65 cts., oz., 35 cts. 5

Henderson's Succession.—A highly recommended new sort. (*See Specialties.*) Per oz., $1.25 25

Quintal Drumhead.

Quintal Drumhead.—An exceedingly large variety. With the exception of the Marblehead Mammoth, it is the largest of the late sorts, and highly esteemed by market gardeners. Heads quite flat on the top, with few leaves, solid and of good flavor; per lb., $2.00; ½ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20c. 5

St. Denis Drumhead.

St. Denis Drumhead.—Heads large, round, and a little flattened, solid and of good quality; seldom fails to produce a good header; a good keeping variety; per lb., $2.25; ½ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Cabbage, Dwarf Red Early Erfurt.—Heads small, nearly round, large, very hard, and of exceedingly deep color; one of the very finest for pickling, as it keeps through winter; per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 50 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

DARK RED EARLY DUTCH.

Dark Red Early Dutch.—Forms very hard oblong heads, round at top, of a deep red or purple color. Excellent for pickling or for eating raw; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Red Drumhead.—Larger than the Red Dutch; heads round; very reliable for heading, and hard, under high cultivation; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

SAVOY VARIETIES.

The Savoy Cabbages are distinguished from the common, or close-headed varieties, by their peculiarly wrinkled or blistered leaves. In texture and flavor they are thought to approach the Cauliflower. They are slower in their development than the preceding sorts, and have more open or less compactly formed heads. Most are more hardy, and a slight frost is by some considered necessary for the complete perfection of their texture and flavor.

ADMIRABLE SAVOY.

Drumhead Savoy.—Heads large, round, compact, yellowish at the centre and a little flat-topped. Seldom fails to heart well, very tender and fine flavored. Keeps well during winter; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys; heads small, round, solid; leaves small, thick, dusky, compact and of a deep green color, with numerous blisters; very quickly forms a heart, and is of most excellent quality; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Green Globe Savoy.—Heads of medium size, round, bluish or sea-green on the outside, yellow towards the centre, and loosely formed; leaves thickly and distinctly blistered and wrinkled; texture fine; flavor mild and excellent. One of the best, very hardy and improved by frost; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Cabbage, Improved American Savoy.—Closely resembling the Cauliflower in its heavy and solid head. The best of all the Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stump, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and a sure header; per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 60 cts.; 25 cts. 5

CARROT.

Fr., Carotte; Ger., Möhre.

The Carrot, like other root crops, should be furnished a good, deep, rich soil. For early crops in spring the seed on the ground in good working order, in drills about a foot apart, covering the seed about an inch deep, and as thinning, the plants should be left from three to four inches apart. The short kinds are finest grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. As Carrot seed is slow to germinate, all precautions must be taken, here on freshly prepared soil. *See Agricultural Seeds for field cultivation.*

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.

Carrot, Chantenay Half-long Scarlet (Stump-rooted).—*New*, similar to Scarlet Nantes, but with larger shoulder, and more productive (*see Specialties*); per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

SCARLET SHORT-HORN.

SCARLET NANTES.

Danvers.—A very fine intermediate variety, smooth, even in size and shape, gradually tapers to a point; color deep, rich orange red; yields well, and is well adapted for garden or field culture; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Oxheart, Early Scarlet Short Horn.—Very short, heavy, and broad-shouldered, giving it a blunt or pointed appearance; skin deep rich orange-red, but green at crown when ripened; flesh deep orange-yellow, fine-grained, of superior flavor and delicacy; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 8 oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 10 cts..... 5

Early English Horn.—Similar to the preceding variety in quality and color; roots a little larger and tapers gradually from the shoulder to a small stringy point; of excellent flavor and a good keeper; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 8 oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 10 cts..... 5

Guerande, or Ox-Heart.

Guerande, or Ox-Heart (Blunt-Rooted).—Intermediate in length between the English Horn and the Early Short Horn, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the shoulder from 2 to 4 inches in diameter, terminating abruptly to a small tap-root; flesh bright orange, fine-grained and sweet; very productive and easily harvested; per lb., $1.25; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 8 oz., 20 cts; 4 oz., 10 cts..... 5

Half Long Scarlet Nantes (Stump-Rooted).—Similar in shape to the Early Horn, but longer, retaining its size and cylindrical shape well to the point, when it abruptly terminates to a small tap-root, color bright scarlet; flesh reddish-orange, becoming yellow in centre, but with no distinct core; fine-grained and of finest table quality; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 8 oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 10 cts..... 5

Long Scarlet Altringham.—Roots long, with top an inch or two above ground; of medium size; skin deep scarlet; flesh bright, crisp and fine flavor; excellent for garden or field culture; requires deep cultivation; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 8 oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 10 5

Scarlet Intermediate.—Size full medium, broadest at the crown, thence tapering regularly to a point; skin bright; flesh orange yellow, fine-grained, well-flavored, and when young is excellent for table use; very hardy and productive; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 8 oz., 15 cts.; 4 oz., 10 cts..... 5

CAULIFLOWER.

Fr., Chou-fleur; Ger., Blumenkohl.

Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower, as their requirements are almost similar; but as the product is more valuable, extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. The seed may be sown in a hot-bed in March, at the same time and in the same manner as Early Cabbage, and plants set in open ground in May; for main crop the seed may be sown in the open air in April or beginning of May, in a common nursery-bed, in shallow drills six inches apart, and when sufficiently grown transplanted where they are intended to remain. The after culture is the same as recommended for Cabbage. In dry weather a liberal supply of water or liquid manure may be beneficially given. When the heads have formed the outer leaves should be tied over the top of the head to blanch them. When the Cauliflowers have arrived at full size they may be pulled and hung up in a cool place, in which manner it can be preserved for several days. The best time to cut Cauliflower is early in the morning, before the dew has evaporated; if cut during the hot part of the day it loses much of its firmness and looks rough.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt.

Cauliflower, Earliest Dwarf Erfurt (*true*).—An extra early variety, adapted for either early forcing or open-ground culture. Of dwarf growth, with short outer leaves; produces compact heads of pure white and of finest quality. One of the best and surest headers (*see Specialties*); per oz., $1.00; ¼ oz., $3.00..... 25

Early Snowball (*true*).—Undoubtedly one of the best early sorts in cultivation. Its hardiness, short heading and compact growth make it one of the finest for early forcing (*see Specialties*); per oz., 5.00; ¼ oz., $1.00..... 25

Extra Early Paris.

Extra Early Paris.—Heads large, white, compact and solid; of excellent flavor, tender and delicious; leaves large; stalks short; a desirable early forcing variety, and a favorite for general early crop; per ¼ lb., $1.00; 8 oz., $1.75; 4 oz., $1.00; ½ oz., 60 cts..... 10

Half Early Paris, or Demi Dur.—A little later than Early Paris; planted with it will make a fine succession, also an excellent autumn sort and preferred by some gardeners to any other; heads large, white, solid and fine-flavored; per ¼ lb., $1.00; 8 oz., $1.75; 4 oz., $1.00; ½ oz., 60 cts 10

Large Imperial.—A new French variety; heads handsome, very early and fine quality; per ¼ lb., $1.50; ½ oz., 80 cts 10

Large Late Algiers.—An excellent late [illegible] now coming into general favor; very popular with market gardeners; per 4 oz., $1.50; ½ oz., $1.50; ¼ oz., 80 cts 10

Cauliflower. Large compact white heads; [illegible] ... per ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., $1.00; lb., $1.75; oz., $1.00; ¼ oz., 10 cts. 10

Lettuce, Hanson's Sweet-Stemmed.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—A valuable late variety and quite distinct; heads large, beautifully white, firm and compact. Being well protected by its heavy foliage, it remains a long time in fine table use. To insure their full development the plants should be started and transplanted early in the season; per ¼ lb., $1.50; ½ oz., $1.50; oz., 60 cts.; ¼ oz., 40 cts.. 10

Wakefield.—A very hardy variety; forms large heads when other varieties fail; on this account it is considered by many the best for general use; per ¼ lb., $1.50; ½ oz., 85 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ oz., 30 cts. 10

CELERY.

Fr., *Celeri*; Ger., *Sellerie*.

To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hot-bed or box, and for later crops, in the open ground as soon as weather becomes warm, cover lightly, or better still, roll or press it in. Shade the young plants for a week or ten days; and do not let the soil dry out. The tops may be shorn off once or twice before planting out, so as to ensure "stocky" plants which will suffer less on being transplanted.

Celery Blanchers.

When from four to six inches high, transplant into blocks of shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart and the tall varieties four feet apart, and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly enriched, partially shaded and moist, or water must be the plants must be freely watered in dry weather, but should not be put directly on them. Earthing up should not begin until quite well grown, and then only gradually, keeping the leaf stalks closed together so that the soil may not fall into the centre of the plant, but never earth up in wet weather or when dew is on them. That intended for winter and spring use needs little blanching, when stored for winter it will naturally blanch sufficiently within. For winter storage, a plentiful supply should be made in the bottom of the Celery trench, and on this the plants, with roots and all, should be packed, but not crowded, celery next to celery, as they stand. Cover with boards to prevent frost from entering, and later with straw or leaves to keep out the frost. Those who have cool cellars can pack in narrow boxes in the same manner, as in the trenches by simply shaking a few inches of sand or soil in the bottom of the box; thus prepared the Celery will blanch in a little time and be very convenient for use.

Celery, Boston Market.—Of low growth, somewhat branching, white, crisp, solid and well flavored; per ¼ lb., $1.00; ½ oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Dwarf White French.—A superior dwarf large ribbed variety, of cold, close habit, solid, crisp, juicy and of excellent flavor; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; ½ oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts.. 5

Dwarf White French.

Henderson's Half-Dwarf, White.—A fine medium-sized variety; when blanched it is of a yellowish white, very crimped tail, entirely solid and possessing a rich nutty flavor; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; ½ oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

London Red.—Few are aware of the superiority of red Celery over the white. Not only is it better in flavor and more crisp, but more hardy and a better keeping variety during winter. The London Red is one of the best of its color, and has every requisite of good quality; those acquainted with it, prefer it to any other sort; per ¼ lb., $1.00; ½ oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts..... 5

Paris Golden Yellow, Large, Solid.—A new variety, having all the qualities of the Dwarf White French, but is self-blanching to a remarkable extent, the outer ribs assuming a yellowish white appearance, with a rich golden yellow heart, of fine flavor and a good keeper (*see Specialties*); per ¼ lb., $2.50; ½ oz., $1.50; oz., $1.00 10

Rose.—Of superior flavor and crispness; the heart and stems are beautifully shaded to a fine rose color; very hardy, and keeps better than the white sorts; per ¼ lb., $1.25; ½ oz., 75 cts.; oz., 50 cts..... 10

Sandringham Dwarf White.—One of the best white varieties in use. Very solid, crisp, and possesses a rich, sweet nutty flavor; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ oz., 35c.; oz., 20 cts... 5

White Plume.—An excellent early variety; its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, which renders it ornamental as well as useful, tender, crisp, of mild, pleasing flavor, but not a good keeper. Can be grown as recommended for self-blanching varieties; per ¼ lb., $1.25; ½ oz., 75 cts.; oz., 50 cts..... 10

White Solid.—A large growing and popular variety, solid, crisp and tender; a good keeper; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; ½ oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts..... 5

CELERIAC.

Fr., Céleri-rave ; Ger., Knoll-Sellerie.

The Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery, may be planted either on the level ground or in shallow drills, and cultivated in a similar manner to Celery. The roots are used as a salad, or for seasoning and soups.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague.—Very large, smooth roots, almost spherical, evenly shaped and without rootlets, except on the under part ; per ¼ lb., $1.00 ; 2 oz., 55 cts. ; oz., 30 cts 5

CHERVIL.

Fr., Cerfeuil ; Ger., Kerbel.

The seed may be sown in open ground where the crop is to grow ; but in very hot weather it is better to sow in a shady position with a northern aspect. According to season, the leaves may be cut in from six weeks to two months after sowing. The leaves are aromatic, and are used for seasoning and in salads.

Chervil, Double Curled.—Leaves beautifully curled and crimped, useful for flavoring or garnishing ; per ¼ lb., 60 cts. ; 2 oz., 35 cts. ; oz., 20 cts 5

CHICORY.

Fr., Chicorée ; Ger., Cigorien

Chicory, Large Rooted or Coffee.—Much used as a substitute and for mixing with Coffee. In the fall the roots require to be taken up, and cut in small pieces and placed where they will dry. When required for use it should be roasted and ground like Coffee. The cultivation is quite simple and may be treated the same as for Carrots ; per lb., 60 cts. ; ¼ lb., 25 cts. ; 2 oz., 15 cts. ; oz., 10 cts 5

CORN.

Fr., Maïs ; Ger., Mais.

Sweet Corn should not be planted until the weather becomes warm ; always select a warm soil if possible, especially for the earlier varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will often make considerable difference in maturity, besides insuring a crop. The soil should be rich, deeply and thoroughly worked immediately before planting. Sweet Corn may be either planted in rows, three and a half to four feet, and hills planted about eight inches apart in the row or planted in hills at a distance of three to three and a half feet each way according to variety grown. The taller the variety or the richer the soil the greater should be the distance apart. The first planting is usually made about the 25th May, and continue successive plantings every two weeks till end of June. Cultivate deeply and thoroughly, as soon as possible after plants appear, and every few days until it tassels. As the seed of Sweet Corn is more or less tender, it is well to plant nearly double the quantity of seed for the plants required, to guard against contingencies of weather, etc., and thin out to four or five of the strongest plants to the hill, when planted in rows leave single plants about eight inches apart. One pound will make about one hundred hills ; one peck an acre in hills. (*For field varieties see Agricultural Seeds.*)

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS MADE TO CANNERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING IN QUANTITY.

Add 4 cents to pound prices for postage.

Single ears of any variety 5 cents each.

Corn, Black Mexican.—A rather short, black-grained variety of unusual sweetness, preferred by those who know it to any other variety for the home garden ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $2.00 ; 5 lbs., 70 cts. ; lb., 15 cts. 5

Corey.—*New* (*see Specialties*, page 27) ; per doz. ears, 60 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.75 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.—An excellent early variety ; ears rather short ; from twelve to sixteen rows ; rich, sugary flavor and productive ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.75 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Early Adams or Burlington.—A very early and good table variety, though not a sweet Corn ; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad ; ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rows. An excellent early field variety ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.50 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Early Marblehead.—One of the earliest varieties grown ; stalks dwarf, with ears low set ; of fair market size ; kernels plump and of very sweet, rich flavor ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.75 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Early Minnesota.—Very early ; rather dwarf ; ears fair size and uniform ; an excellent variety ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.75 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Egyptian Sweet.—Ears of large size, very productive, sweet, tender and of delicious flavor. A superior market variety, and well adapted for canning purposes. Like all other large growing varieties it matures late ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.75 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Mammoth Sweet.—A late variety, and one of the largest grown, single ears somewhat exceeding two pounds in weight, quality excellent, sweet, tender and delicious. Largely grown as a market sort ; for family use it cannot be excelled ; per doz. ears, 60 cts. ; 15 lbs., $3.00 ; 5 lbs., 70 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Moore's Early Concord.—Produces its large handsome ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Crosby's Extra Early ; of rich and delicate flavor, and an excellent intermediate variety ; per doz. ears, 30 cts. ; 15 lbs., $1.75 ; 5 lbs., 60 cts. ; lb., 15 cts 5

Corn, Old Colony.—A selection of the Evergreen type. The ears, when ready for market, can hardly be distinguished from the Evergreen, and are nearly ten days earlier, which is of great consideration with gardeners and canners (*see illustration*) ½ pint does, 60 cts.; 1 lb., 80 cts.; 2 lbs., $1.25; 5 lbs., $2.90; lb., 15 cts. $

A Pepperoni Onion.

Pepper's Hybrid.—A superior new variety (*see illustration, page 56*) ½ pint, 20cts.; qt., 30 cts.; ½ lbs., $0.20; 1 lbs., 30 cts.; lb., 15 cts. $

Shoberg's Early.—Ripens a few days after Adams' Early, yields an abundant crop of large ears; kernels very large and sweet; particularly valuable for canning purposes and equally well adapted for either the market or family garden; per doz. ears, 30 cts.; 25 lbs., $0.20; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts... $

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.—A late variety of the richest and sweetest flavor; ears medium size, and remains longer in a green state than any other variety, on this account it is very popular, and both hardy and productive; per doz. ears, 60 cts.; 15 lbs., $1.75; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... $

Tuscarora.—Ears of large size, kernels large, quite white, rounded, flattened and indented, and shrivelled in the manner of the sugar varieties when ripened, but filled with fine flavor, of creamy whiteness, cob red. In its green state it is of good quality, and preferred by many who object to the sweetness of the sugar varieties, and remains a long time fit for boiling; per doz. ears, 30 cts.; 15 lbs. $1.45; 5 lbs., 50 cts.; lb., 15 cts..... $

White Parching.—Used only for parching; ears medium length, and productive; per doz. ears, 25 cts.; 15 lbs., $1.25; 5 lbs., 45 cts.; lb., 10 cts..... $

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS.

Fr., Cresson; Ger., Kresse.

A well-known pungent salad. The seed should be sown in drills about eighteen inches apart, on rich ground and well cultivated. Sow thickly at frequent intervals, to keep up a succession, and cover the seed lightly. If troubled with insects it may be dusted with Pyrethrum Powder.

Cress, Extra Curled.—Very fine, and may be cut two or three times; leaves frilled and curled; per lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.. $

Broad Leaved Cress.

Broad Leaved Green.—Very large leafed variety; pungent and pleasant flavored. Sometimes used for soups; per lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts..... $

Australian.—Leaves delicate grassy mild and fine flavor; per lb., $1.50; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts..... $

CRESS, WATER.

Fr., Cresson de Fontaine; Ger., Brunnenkresse.

This is a well-known hardy perennial aquatic plant, growing abundantly along the margins of running streams, ditches and ponds, and sold in immense quantities in our markets in spring. Where it does not grow naturally it is easily introduced by planting along the margins of ponds and streams, where it increases, both by spreading of the roots and by seeding. It has a particularly pleasant, pungent taste, agreeable to many people.

Per ¼ lb., $1.25; 2 oz., 75 cts.; oz., 50 cts..... $

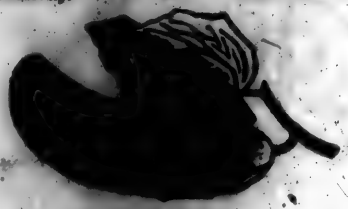
CUCUMBER.

Fr., *Concombre*; Ger., *Gurke*.

In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Under the title of well-rotted manure, you find in directions about a dozen or more names, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.

Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is, where it is designed to plant a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with a small hot-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water and give air. As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not allow any to go to seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will do more harm than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the smaller kinds are usually preserved for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively.



EARLY RUSSIAN.

Cucumber, Arlington.—A selection from the White Spine, very even in size and regular in form; productive; superior in color and quality, and unsurpassed for pickles; per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Boston Pickling.—Fruit short, early, cylindrical, uniform in size, but somewhat tapering at each end; bright green, productive and one of the very best pickling varieties; per lb., $1; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Chicago Pickling.—Fruit medium in length, pointed at each end, with very large prominent spines; color dark green; a favorite with Chicago pickle-packers (see *Varieties*); per lb., $1.25; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 3 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Early Green Cluster.—A short, very early variety, bearing in clusters near the root; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts.. 5

Early Frame.—A good variety for pickling and table, of medium size; per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts..... 5

Early Russian.—Very early, hardy and productive; good for pickling in pods; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts.. 5

EARLY CLUSTER.

Symmes, White Spine.—Differs from the ordinary White Spine in its remaining a deep green color in all stages of growth; a most valuable quality when used for pickling (see *Varieties*); per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Early White Spine.—Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of fine flavor; vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. One of the best for table use, and largely used for pickling when small; per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

GREEN PROLIFIC.

Green Prolific.—One of the best pickling sorts; very uniform in growth, seldom pickling cucumbers too large for pickling, and very productive; per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Long Green.—A very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Short Green.—Similar to the Early Frame, productive of fine quality and makes very solid hard green pickles; per lb., $1.20; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts..... 5

Short Green Cluster.—A very small prickly variety, used exclusively for pickling, for which purpose it should be gathered while young and tender; per ¼ lb., $1.20; 3 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 30 cts..... 5

EGG PLANT.

Fr., *Aubergine*; Ger., *Eierpflanze*.

The Egg Plant will thrive well in any good garden soil, but will enjoy rich ground. The seeds should be sown in hot-bed or warm greenhouse in March or April, and when plants are four inches high put in rows four feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows. Plants may also be grown in the open ground, but are not so sure. Pick fruit when young, for when old it is tough and unfit for use. Cut with a piece of the stem attached, as the fruit will not keep long after picking. Insects are very fond of the plant, and unless precautions are taken to destroy them, will soon ruin the crop.

Egg Plant, Early Long Purple.—One of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark shiny purple, tender and excellent quality; per oz., 5c. 5

Improved Giant Thick Purple.—The large, round or oval, smooth and productive; the best standard variety; per oz., 5c. 10

ENDIVE.

Fr., Chicorée; Ger., Endivien.

One of the best salads for fall use. The curly variety are so easily as the smooth, with a little care, and the latter will [illegible] Endive should be blanched before using, which is done by tying the leaves together with a string, when they will bleach in a few weeks. Sow in drills, as for beets, and thin out, leaving one of each pair of plants to grow. Transplant the others, leaving them a foot apart each way. Keep free from weeds and water freely in dry weather. Before severe frosts cover with leaves, straw or litter, and when wanted for use, take up a number of plants, tie the leaves together and cover the crown to blanch the leaves of the plant; if the crowns of two or three plants are tied together they will blanch more readily, and sometimes in exceptionally fine plants one plant will be tied up alone; to have every leaf clean to make an excellent salad.

Broad-leaved Batavian Green Curled.—Beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white, very crisp and tender; per lb., $2.00; ½ lb., $1.00; 4 oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts. 5

Moss Curled.—Has the appearance of a ball of moss, color dark green; blanches beautifully; per lb., $2.00; ½ lb., $1.00; 4 oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts. 5

KOHL RABI.

Fr., Chou-rave; Ger., Knoll Kohl.

A vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and Turnip. The stem just above the surface of the ground swells into a round, fleshy bulb, in form not unlike a turnip; this is the edible part; when used while young the flesh is tender and delicate, and possesses the combined flavor of the cabbage and turnip, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. Sow in light, rich soil in rows eighteen inches apart, early in June, when the bulbs will not only grow to a convenient size, but, having made their full growth in the cool weather, will be much more succulent and solid flavored for table use than when sown earlier. When cultivated as a stock-feeding crop the seed should be sown as early as possible, that the plants may have the advantage of the early season, and thus acquire their full proportions. Thin out the plants to twelve or fifteen inches apart in the row, and cultivate same as recommended for turnips, being careful not to cover the globular part with earth.

Kohl Rabi, Early White Vienna.—Very early, small, handsome white bulbs; keep easily when dug for table; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60 cts.; 4 oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts. 5

Early Purple Vienna.—Similar to the preceding, except in color, which is a beautiful purple; a very handsome variety; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60 cts.; 4 oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts. 5

LEEK.

Fr., Poireau; Ger., Lauch.

This is a species of the Onion family; is very hardy, and bears the cold weather of fall and early spring in the Open. Sow in very rich soil, in drills, and as soon as the plants appear, cold frost can touch them, and thin to six inches apart. Hoe up the earth to the stems of the plants. Blanch as directed for Celery, in manner of cultivation. It is claimed by those who use it that it is more delicate when cut or dug during March, than Celery. Sow thinner deep, and earth up like Celery.

Leek, Broad Flag.—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only an inch apart, like the Flag; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80 cts.; 4 oz., 45 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts. 5

Giant Carentan.—An improved variety, with short thick stems, seldom exceeding six or eight inches in length but often three inches or more in diameter in well grown plants; very dark green leaves and quite hardy; per lb., $2.50; ½ lb., 90 cts.; 4 oz., 50 cts.; 2 oz., 30 cts. 5

LETTUCE.

Fr., Laitue; Ger., Lattich.

The Lettuce is generally divided into two classes, viz., Cabbage Lettuce and Cos Lettuce. The Cabbage have round heads and broad-spreading leaves; the Cos varieties have long heads and upright-rising leaves. A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine head Lettuce. Its crisp and tender qualities depend very much on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The earliest sowing may be made in February or March, under glass with slight heat. Keep the plants free and admit plenty of air to the frame every fine day. For later supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart, and keep well hoed.

California Cutting.

California Cutting.—Does not form a large head, but the leaves have beautifully cut and curled edges, and might be called a fringed variety; of a delicate shade of green; [illegible] sweet, mild, white; remains a long time in condition for use; very ornamental; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80 cts.; 4 oz., 45 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts. 5

Early Curled Simpson.—Has a beautiful curled and fringed appearance; of a pleasant shade of green; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80 cts.; 4 oz., 45 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts. 5

Savoy Cabbage.

Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson.—Most popular variety; large, solid, crisp, tender heads; very hardy; [illegible] ½ oz., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Early Curled Simpson.—Very popular; [illegible] ½ oz., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

Early Prize Head.—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of dark green leaves which are large, nearly round, frilled at the edge and densely blistered; of a deep green color, so shaped with red to edges as to appear green and deep green. Exceedingly crisp, tender and good flavored, and does not become bitter nearly so early as other varieties; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.

Malta Drumhead or Ice Cabbage.—Very large, solid and tender; fine summer variety; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

Marblehead Cabbage.—One of the best late cabbages; color in mild, light yellowish green; heads well [illegible]; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.

Tomato Sauce.

Savoy Cabbage.—The best variety we have ever grown; [illegible]; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 75c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

Red Dutch Winter Cabbage.—Deep, rich purple, of fine solid form; [illegible]; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.

White Summer Cabbage.—[illegible]; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.

COS VARIETIES.

Lettuce, Paris White Cos.—A very excellent [illegible] variety; large, solid heads, blanched by their own inside leaves; very tender and crisp; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60c.; ¼ lb., 30c.; oz., 10c.

Paris Green Cos.—Excellent upright growing variety; hardy, sweet, tender and flavored; very valuable for its fine qualities; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 75c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

MARTYNIA.

Fr., Martynia; Ger., Gemsenhorn.

The young pods are used in a considerable extent for pickling. They are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when green and tender. The seed should be sown in April or May, and the plants transplanted to three feet apart each way.

Martynia, Proboscidea.—Per oz., 5c.

MELON, Musk.

Fr., Melon; Ger., Zucker-Melonen.

A rich, warm, sandy soil is best for the Musk Melon. Plant the seed when the ground is dry and warm. Plant about six to twelve seeds in hills six feet apart each way, and when danger from bugs is past thin to three vigorous plants in a hill. If convenient to extend in the hills at time of planting, so as to [illegible] it is old and well rotted. When the plants are a foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branchy and to strengthen the vines. This and the fruit, if it is excessive. The remaining melons will thereby increase in size and ripen earlier. Do not plant many pumpkins and squashes, as they hybridize.

Melon, Musk, Bay View.—One of the best Musk Melons in cultivation; very prolific; flesh green and sweet; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

Champion, or Persian.—Large, pointed at the ends; fine flavor; green, ribbed; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

Early Green Nutmeg.—Green fleshed, highly scented, rich and sugary; skin green and finely netted; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

Improved Cantaloupe.—A first-rate, early, large, round, ribbed sort; sweet and of good flavor; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

Montreal Improved Nutmeg.

Montreal Improved Nutmeg.—A large round, ribbed, nearly smooth, dark green skin; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious flavor; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

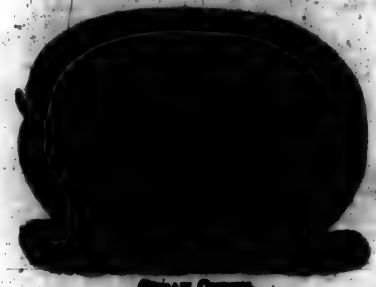
Hackensack Nutmeg Watermelon.—Large round oval, dark deep green, sweet and richly perfumed; an early and delicious variety; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 80c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; oz., 15c.

MELON, Water.

Fr., *Melon d'Eau* / Ger., *Wasser Melone.*

In light soil, with a hot, sunny exposure, the Water Melon bears fruit. Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, and cultivate like the Musk Melon. To secure the largest fruit, leave but one or two melons to a vine.

Melon, Black Spanish.—Form oblong, skin dark, with very dark or blackish green; flesh deep red, fine grained, very sugary and juicy; productive; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts. 5



Cuban Queen.

Cuban Queen.—The largest and finest variety grown; skin beautifully striped dark and light green; flesh in bright red, solid, luscious, crisp, sugary and unsurpassed in flavor; the rind is thin, vines strong, healthy and vigorous in growth; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Ice Cream.—Fruit of medium size, nearly round, skin pale green, rind very thin, seeds white. The flesh is scarlet, solid, crisp and delicious; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Mountain Sweet.—Early, solid, sugar and delicious. Skin green; an old variety, but a genuine favorite for home and market gardens; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Peerless.—Of medium size, skin light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts 5

Phinney's Early.—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a valuable market variety; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Ogen.

Ogen.—Used in making preserves; green, uniformly round and smooth; striped and marbled with light green; flesh white, solid; seeds red; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

MUSHROOM.

Fr., *Champignon* / Ger., *Champignonbrut*

The Mushroom, properly served up, is a delicious delicacy of such exquisite flavor as to be considered in its use well adapted to please upon the table.

Mushrooms may be grown in any dark room or cellar, or where the temperature can be maintained at from fifty to sixty degrees. Those sold in the open markets, the small kind, are grown in caves. To one bushel of this add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, any form that is wish. Pat down a little firmer and pound it down hard, and on each you have a bed eight inches thick. It will cause steaming pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is only slightly above or ninety degrees. Then make holes, say 2 feet apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces or more to a trowel in each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover the whole bed with some two inches of fresh loam, and over this place five or six inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. The bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days.

After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. Success in Mushroom growing depends so much upon a proper and uniform temperature, moisture, and perhaps other conditions of the atmosphere, that success is not always certain with the amateur. (*Prices include postage.*)

Mushroom Spawn, English, per brick..... 25
" French, two pound box, $1.00

MUSTARD.

Fr., *Moutarde* / Ger., *Senf.*

A pungent salad, used sometimes with Cress, sow thickly in rows, and cut when about two inches high; for use during winter it may be sown at intervals in boxes, in the greenhouse or in a frame. For a crop of seeds sow in April, in drills a foot apart, and thin out moderately when about three inches high.

White English.—Best for salads; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

NASTURTIUM.

Fr., *Capucine* / Ger., *Kapuziner Kresse.*

Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower-buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed pods preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed by many, which resembles capers. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in light soil. Sow after the ground becomes warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or may be used for covering unsightly places in the garden where they will have support to climb upon.

Nasturtium, Tall.—Mixed colors; per ½ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts 5
Dwarf.—Mixed colors; per ½ lb., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 25 cts 5

ONION.

Fr., Oignon; Ger., Zwiebel.

No vegetable is more extensively known than the Onion, and with no other does a small crop exercise more upon the quality than good seed; this differs for general use, and for exhibition purposes. Our seed is produced with great care, and of pure stock, and is very choice in its characteristics; and in all respects of quality. The best Onions in England have for many years been grown from seed of our stock, and we have every year a large trade in seed; many years ago we began growing Onions, and with less than one half of the seed grown elsewhere, we established for the home trade an unequalled reputation, and which is above the class of failure with the very best. The seed we offer is of New Crop, plump and heavy, and we have (as in our invariable rule) given it the most thorough "ripening" treatment, and can assure our customers that stronger germinating seed cannot be had from any other source. Our

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

leading variety is Eastern or Massachusetts grown, which is known the country over as being the purest, earliest and most free from coarseness of any Onion seed offered. From the very great care we have taken with this article, our trade has been yearly increasing, and our customers have been prize takers in Onions for the past several years. Our seed this season is certain to give the same universal satisfaction as all. Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring; thin out early, and keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young Onions are about the size of quills. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible. As Onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, as many will help to protect each other. In hoeing be cautious, and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with dirt. It is useless to try and grow Onions on a poor unsuitable soil or in a careless manner. These days of August when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop, and a week lost in sowing often makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. For weeding and thinning Onions we recommend the Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe. See description on page 61 of Catalogue. Manure for Onions should be well rotted, and placed on or near the surface. With proper manuring, Onions may be grown on the same land for a series of years, and it will become cleaner and better every year. The Onion crop is usually exceedingly profitable, ranging from five hundred to ten hundred bushels per acre, according to richness of soil, culture, etc., and it is only occasionally that the market is overstocked and prices low.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Onion, Extra Early Red.—Ripens about ten days earlier than the Large Wethersfield; rather smaller in size, but more evenly and heavy; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 45 cts.; 1 lb., 80 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

Large Red Wethersfield.—The staple variety, very productive, keeps well, does well on all soils, ripens evenly, and of excellent keeping quality; per ¼ lb., 20 cts.; ½ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts.; by m., 75 cts.; by ex.....

White Globe.—A handsome, globular shaped Onion of mild flavor, and a good keeper. One of the very best; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

White Portugal.—A handsome Onion; of mild flavor, fair size and a good keeper; considered for summer and fall use; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

Yellow Globe, Danvers.—A fine variety, above the medium size, globular in form; skin yellowish brown; flesh white and fine grained. Large solid and well ripened bulbs are unsurpassed for quality. (See illustration, page 61.) ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

ONION, FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The following varieties have been imported from the most reliable sources. While we would not recommend the planting of a large crop of Onions from imported seed, we believe the following varieties will be found very desirable for early market and home use, they have all been tested in this country and have proven a perfect success; we, however, give no guarantee as to their production. They are of quick growth, large size and mild flavor, many sorts making Onions weighing from two to four pounds from seed the first season. To produce the largest Onions, seed should be started under glass and transplanted to the open ground in early spring. They are not suitable for keeping over winter, when attaining a large size.

Giant Rocca.—A splendid large variety, globular-shaped, bright brown skin and delicate flavor. Succeeds best in warm situation; per ¼ lb., 30 cts.; ½ lb., 55 cts.; 1 lb., 90 cts.; by m., $1.00; by ex.....

Globe Tripoli.—The largest of all varieties of Onions. The bulbs are almost spherical, sometimes 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The outer coats are very thin and brittle, and of a quince shade of hue, the inner ones have a tinge of lilac; flesh very tender, sweet and mild flavored. Does best in a warm situation. To obtain its full development, seed must be started under glass and transplanted in spring. It is very sensitive to cold; requires to be used early, as it does not keep well; per ¼ oz., 40 cts.; by m., 45 cts.....

New Queen, White.—A new, small white Onion, of fine flavor, quick growth and good keeping qualities; excellent for pickles; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

Large White Italian Tripoli.—A new, early, large, beautiful, pure white, flat Onion, of mild and excellent flavor; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., $1.00; by ex.....

Small Silverskin.—A small French variety, used extensively for pickling; very early, white color, and mild flavor; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 35 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts.; by m., 75 cts.; by ex.....

Welsh, Red.—This welsh variety and remarkably hardy; used for fall sowing; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

Welsh, White.—Like the above in every respect except color; used for fall sowing; per ¼ lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; by m., 90 cts.; by ex.....

Yellow Tarbais.—A half early variety of remarkably good quality. Bulbs more or less elongated, sometimes formed as long; grows on the top and thrives in the most arid. Onion skin of a coppery hue, inner coats of bright yellow; flesh tender, sweet and mild; per ¼ oz., 40 cts.; by m., 45 cts.....

These are excellent as an early crop for family use and early home market, but not as a main crop. The sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows one foot apart, with sets three or four inches apart. When raised from seed, the Onions may be sown in the green state in June, or they will be ripened off by July. Sets are produced by sowing the seed as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, very thickly, in beds or drills; and about the middle of July, or whenever the tops die down, the small bulbs or sets are gathered and kept spread thinly in a cool, dry cellar, or loft, until the following spring. The Yellow, White and Top Onions are grown only from bulbs.

(Add 5 cents per lb. for postage and packing.)

Yellow Dutch, or Bottom Sets	per lb.	20
White Dutch, " "	"	25
Potato Onions, English, large	"	15
Top Onion Sets	"	25
Shallots (small multipliers)	"	10

Write us for lowest market rates on bushel and large lots. Prices fluctuate.

PARSLEY.

Fr., *Persil*; Ger., *Petersilie*.

Its flavor for seasoning soups and stews is very agreeable to many, and it used for garnishing meats than any other plant in our garden.

Common Moss Curled.

Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seeds are very slow to germinate, and should be soaked a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills two inches apart, and cover half inch deep. When the plants are two inches high, thin to about eight or ten inches apart, and in about three weeks' time plants will again. The thinnings in transplanted the same manner

It will grow. These will produce a much finer, and the plants grow the ground when mature, are pulled in the autumn or early winter.

Parsley, Champion Moss Curled.—Very dwarf, compact, beautifully crimped and curled; very fine for garnishing; per lb., $0.25; ½ lb., 0.15; ¼ lb., 0.10 1

Fine Triple Curled.—A fine, dwarf, finely curled variety, which will germ, consequently a mat of finely-curled leaves. It is handy and clean in cooking or send, but liable to degenerate, as it occasionally runs to lengthening in size and to coarseness when dried; per lb., $0.20; ½ lb., 0.15; ¼ lb., 0.10; 5 cts., 15 cts. 1

Fern Leaved.—A beautiful variety, being more like a grouped fern or moss than Parsley; very valuable for table decorations; per lb., $0.30; ½ lb., 0.20; ¼ lb., 0.15; 5 cts., 15 cts. 1

PARSNIP.

Fr., *Panais*; Ger., *Pastinak*.

The Parsnip has value not alone as a table vegetable, but it is also one of the best crops for stock feeding. Its large, slender roots will last a long period, with all. A shallow soil or a dressing of fresh manure will make short, rather coarse roots of inferior quality. Sow early in spring, in drills fifteen inches apart and one half inch deep. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to six inches in the row. The roots may be dug in the autumn as required for use, but must be dug before starting to grow in spring. Seeds are raised for themselves but some to a dry cellar with a covering of sand.

Parsnip, Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown.—Root long, smooth and tapering; per lb., 20 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.; 5 cts., 15 cts. 1

Student.—Of fine, [illegible] per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 5 cts., 15 cts. 1

PEAS.

Pk., Pint; Oct., Quart.

The varieties of garden Peas have grown so much of late years, and so many new sorts are introduced each season, that it is impossible to give a full list of them. We have, therefore, confined ourselves to a few of the best and most distinct kinds, in order to save space and time, as we feel sure purchasers will be glad to have a few good sorts recommended to them, rather than a long list from which to choose. All varieties Peas are sown in the same way, and are of course all the better for being sown fresh each year. All wrinkled Peas are tender, and cannot be sown quite so early as the round varieties, which are hardier, and will withstand frost better.

McLean's Best Peas.

Sow Peas in drills not less than three inches deep, and cover over with soil. The drills must be 3 or 4 inches wide, and the Peas must not touch each other. Those growing three feet high or more should never be sown closer than 3 inches apart, and for dwarf sorts, 2 inches will be sufficient. The large, deep wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the round sorts, and should be sown very early, should have a dry soil, or they are liable to rot. It is well to sow the earliest Peas in boxes, if possible, in two or three weeks' time, and transplant carefully; a few sown early and some for late crops. The ground covering Peas is plainly shown allowed to withstand the driest kinds, as green as they appear above ground. It is a good plan to sow in double rows, as this way the taller kinds will support their more. A row of late and early Peas can be sown in close manner.

The crop should be gathered as soon as it becomes ready for use, or harvest, if allowed to remain and ripen, the young pods will not only cease to form, but those already advanced will cease to enlarge.

Market gardeners and farmers will be supplied by the bushel at reduced rates.

Add four cents to named price for postage.

EARLY SORTS.

Peas, "One" Round Early (1 foot).—White blossom. This Pea possesses all the qualities most essential for a first-class variety, being very early and productive with great uniformity. About forty-four days from planting is the average time for gathering the whole crop; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc.; ½ lb., 1s. 10d. 5

Peas, American Wonder (to 1½ feet).—Green wrinkled. One of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation; of dwarf habit, very prolific, and of good quality; a valuable variety for early production of dwarf compact growth; pods broad, round and well-filled; per ½ lb., 9d. etc.; ½ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Ringleader (2 feet).—Round, blue Pea, and the earliest blue variety grown, excellent for family or market; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

McLean's Advancer (2½ feet).—A green wrinkled variety, with small, long pods; of fine flavor and productiveness; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

McLean's Blue Peter (three-quarter feet).—Round blue seeds; a splendid variety, of good flavor; one of the earliest; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Peas, Midget or Little Gem (1 foot).—Green wrinkled. A dwarf green pea of very large size, and of excellent quality; the pods are of a distinct green color, being of fine, handsome appearance; in use at the earliest season; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Peas, Thomas Laxton (2 feet).—Round, white, dotted seeds; a very early and prolific variety; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

LATE VARIETIES.

Blue Scimitar (2 feet).—A late green wrinkled sort; very robust, bearing heavy crops of long, well-filled pods and large green leaves, thereby affording a good shelter for other crops; it is one of the best late Peas; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Champion of England (5 feet).—Good variety, green and smooth; extensively cultivated on account of the robust and hardy habit of the vines, and very productive; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Duke of York (3 feet).—A handsome wrinkled variety, of robust habit, and one of the very best late sorts; a heavy cropper and excellent flavor; remarkably well filled pods of medium size; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Champion of England.

Telephone (4 feet).—A new wrinkled variety, of strong growth, a good cropper, bearing immense pods full of large peas of exquisite flavor. Market gardeners will find it a most profitable sort; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Yorkshire Hero (4 feet).—White, wrinkled Pea; prolific, quite early, and of delicious flavor; keeps a long time in season; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

EDIBLE PODDED, OR SUGAR PEAS.

This is a favorite class of Pea, with very tender edible pods; and the whole can be served up after the manner of green Beans.

Dwarf Early Dwarf Gray (1 foot).—The earliest of the Edible-podded kinds; pods large, somewhat sickle-shaped, sweetness and quality; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Large Cut-leaf, or Asparagus (4 feet).—Pods very large, white, entirely free from membrane, often twisted, sometimes five inches long and one inch or more broad; combining first to eight large round peas; one of the best; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

Giant (4½ feet).—Resembling in size that of any other variety; pods transparent, yellowish-green, very broad and fleshy, curved and much wrinkled; the largest and most productive variety of this class; a first-rate sort; per ½ lb., 9d.; ¾ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. etc. 5

PEPPER.

Fr., *Piment*; Ger., *Pfeffer*.

The Pepper is much esteemed for its coloring, and pickling, and is generally used for flavoring.

The seed should be sown early, to be ready for transplanting when the weather becomes warm. Select light, warm ground; plant out before quite well grown, and keep well hoed; hen or other bird manure hoed in with the earth when the plants are set makes them grow finely and hastens the production.

Pepper, Large Red, or Bell.—Of large size, sweet and pleasant to the taste; very prolific; fine mixed with other stuffs; ripe, thick, fleshy and tender; much used for pickling; per oz., 5c. etc. 5

Long Red Cayenne.—Fruit brilliant scarlet and medium; intensely acrid, and productive; used for pickles, also for making pepper-sauce, and furnishes Cayenne Pepper for commerce; per oz., 5c. etc. 5

Red Chili.—Small, cone-shaped, very pungent, both ripe and green pods are used for pickles; per oz., 5c. etc. 5

Sweet Spanish, or Mountain.—A large and early variety; sweet, mild and pleasant; less pungent than some varieties, and for this quality it is preferred by many; used for salads and pickling; per oz., 5c. etc. 5

POTATOES.

Fr., *Pommes de terre*; Ger., *Kartoffel*.

The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and all conditions of fertility. The soils best suited to the Potato are of the drier and lighter description; pasture land or new land, with the turf thoroughly turned, producing the most abundant as well as the most certain crops. On land of a stiff, clayey texture, or in wet soils, they are not only extremely liable to disease, but the quality is usually very inferior.

Where the land has been long under cultivation they seldom produce well, and the quality, even when quite free from disease, is usually much inferior to that of tubers raised on comparatively new soil. If the soil is good, but little manure will be required. In highly manured soil the plants appear to be more likely to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good.

Plant as early in spring as the ground can be had in fair working order, in hills or ridges, about three feet apart; covering in light, warm soil, about four inches deep; but in cold, wet situations, two and a half or three inches will be sufficient.

For economy and protection in cultivating Potatoes, use the Planet Jr. Horse Hoe. See description towards end of Catalogue.

There are constantly new Potatoes being introduced every year. We aim to include in our list each new variety, together with the best of the older kinds, as prove, upon trial, to be most worthy of cultivation. No Potatoes sent by express unless we receive cash with order to prepay express charges. The busiest and push must are subject to market fluctuations and our ability to procure stock.

We will send by mail, *post paid*, any variety, at following prices: 1 lb., 25 cts.; 2 lbs., 40 cts.; 3 lbs., 50 cts., except as noted.

Potatoes, Charter Oak.—A new late variety, of fine appearance, a great yielder, and of good keeping quality. The tuber is large, irregular oval, flattened; skin white and smooth; eyes bright pink; quality first-class; vines large and vigorous; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.00.

Potatoes, The Country Gentleman.—A very valuable late variety, which is highly prized by its admirers. *See illustration, page 91.*

Early Ohio.

Early Ohio.—A few days earlier than the Rose and similar in color and habit of growth, is more productive and equally as good for table and market purposes; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.00.

Early Sunrise.

Early Sunrise.—This new variety has given universal satisfaction wherever planted, and has proved itself to be one of the earliest in cultivation. Planted with Rose, Vermont, Ohio and Beauty of Hebron, it was ripe in advance of any, producing potatoes as fair for table in forty-two days from time of planting. The tubers are oblong, large, solid, uniform, and handsome; flesh white, fine grained and dry, cooking well, even when first dug; very productive and of fine keeping quality; vines dark green and strong growers; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.00.

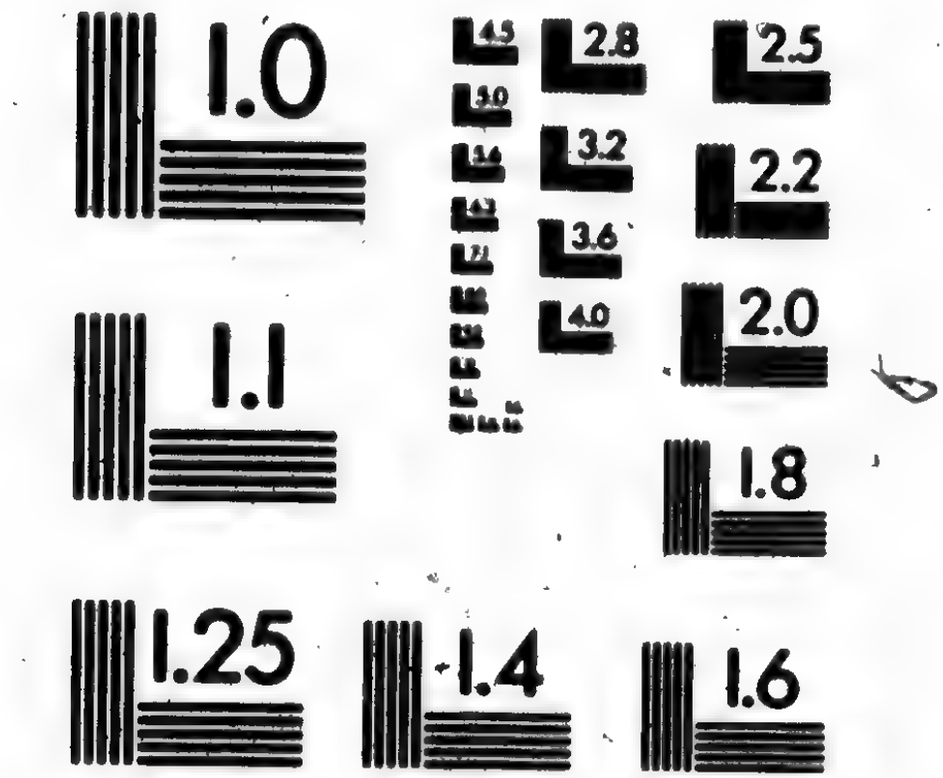
Extra Early Vermont.

Extra Early Vermont.—Similar in color, form, and general appearance to the Early Rose. It is, however, much more hardy, a better keeper, more productive, of better quality, and from a week to ten days earlier, and is rapidly taking the place of that popular variety; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $1.00.

Dakota Red.—Medium late, of great productiveness and superior quality. As the tops grow erect and stocky, and the tubers large, more seed may be used, and closer planting is possible than perhaps any other variety. It has never been affected with drought or blight. Skin smooth and fine (an essential quality nowadays); shape oblong, and slightly wedge-shaped; flesh white, fine grained, firm and dry, and in every respect equal to the old Peachblow in table qualities; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc
1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

Potato, Empire State.—A main cropping variety of recent introduction. The skin is white and smooth; flesh pure white; of fine flavor, and cooks evenly. Vines rough and vigorous; roots strong, and extend deeply into the soil, although the tubers lie compactly in the hill, and are easily dug; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $2.00.

Rural Blush.—A variety of the very FIRST QUALITY; tubers of medium size and uniform, never growing very large and yielding very few small ones; skin white, except at the seed end, where it assumes a rosy color, from which it derives its name; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, $2.00.

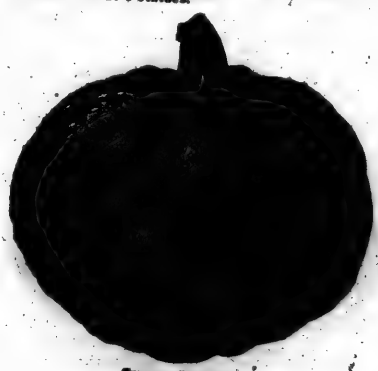
WHITE STAR.

White Star.—An excellent white Potato, with slightly russeted skin; tubers large, long, and of the finest quality. It is a strong grower, very productive, and may be classed amongst the best varieties for table use or marketing; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, $1.75.

PUMPKIN.

Fr., Courge; Ger., Kurbs.

The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the field than garden, and should never be grown near other vines, as it would mix with and contaminate the quality of the more valuable sorts; the vines sometimes grow to an enormous size. They will grow on almost any soil, and may be profitably planted with Indian Corn or Potatoes.



SUGAR PUMPKIN.

Pumpkin, Large Yellow Field.—Very large, useful for stock-feeding; per lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts. 5

Large Cheese.—Size large, skin reddish orange, flesh thick, fine and sweet; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Large Tours, or Mammoth.—Grows to an immense size. The rind resembles that of the Squash. Flesh thick and sugary, fine for table use; per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 10

Nantucket.—This variety is exceedingly prolific, but the Pumpkins grow somewhat irregular in shape, oblong or bell-form, and sometimes ribbed. The color is a very dark green, and, on this account, it is sometimes known as the "Negro Pumpkin." It has a hard shell, and is one of the very sweetest Pumpkins in existence. When cooked, the flesh resembles the Hubbard Squash very much, but the Nantucket has this advantage, that it can be grown where the Hubbard Squash will often fail; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Sugar.—Medium in size, thin skin, thick, solid flesh, very fine in grain, and of excellent rich flavor. One of the finest varieties in cultivation for cooking purposes; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

RADISH.

Fr., Radis; Ger., Rettig.

For the first crop, sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for a succession of crops. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, well-rotted manure, and a liberal dressing of salt, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in twelve-inch drills, and thin to two or three inches apart. The plants should be copiously watered in dry weather, which tends to their rapid growth, thus securing their excellent qualities. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. Like the Turnip, they make the best growth in the autumn, and must be taken up before severe frost, and stored away in a cool cellar in sand, or a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter; before using, put in cold water, which adds to their freshness.

Radish, Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted.—Round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white, crisp and tender; very early and of excellent flavor; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted, White Tip.—A very attractive variety, similar in size and color to the Scarlet Turnip, but with a white tipped root; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Early White, Turnip-Rooted.—Similar to preceding in shape, but a few days later; color pure white, flesh white and semi-transparent, very crisp and tender; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped.—Very early, oblong in shape, skin scarlet, flesh rosy and tender, an excellent gardener's sort for early forcing; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped, White Tip; or, French Breakfast.—Fine early variety; very crisp and tender; beautifully scarlet except near the root, which is pure white. Good for early forcing; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Early White, Olive-Shaped.—Like the preceding, except in color, which is pure white, and is very useful for a bunching radish, either alone or mixed with the Scarlet-colored; per lb., 90c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 2 oz., 15c.; oz., 10c. 5

CHARTIER'S IMPROVED RADISH.

Radish, Chartier's Improved.—A very distinct variety and of quick growth; in color, deep pink or crimson above, and gradually blending into a pure waxy white to its root, making it very attractive in appearance. In quality it is unsurpassed, being very tender, and remaining so for a longer period than most other summer sorts; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top.—Roots long, of a deep scarlet color; flesh white, crisp and good flavor; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Half Long Deep Scarlet.—Distinct in color of skin and shape of the root, which is somewhat of the olive-shaped type, but more elongated and terminates in a longer and finer point; flesh white, firm, crisp, and juicy; very desirable for open ground culture. (*See Specialties*). Per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Long Scarlet.—A standard variety; grows long; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, and fine flavor; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Wood's Early Frame.—Excellent for cultivating under glass; very early, in shape between Olive and Long; brilliant scarlet, mild and brittle; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

WINTER VARIETIES.

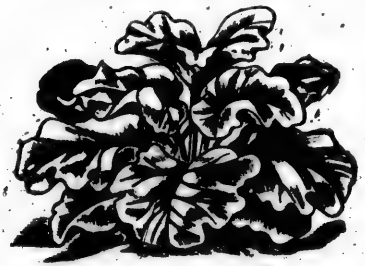
California Mammoth White.—A new variety, introduced into California by the Chinese; eight to twelve inches long, and from two to three inches in diameter; flesh white, firm and good flavor; per lb., $1.25; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Long Black Spanish.—Large, skin black, flesh firm and white; fine mild flavor; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Rose China.—Form rather conical and very smooth; of a lively rose color; flesh firm and pungent: per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

RHUBARB.

Fr., *Rhubarbe*; Ger., *Rhabarber*.



Sow in April, in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In fall, or the following spring, transplant into deep, rich soil, about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above. The large roots of Rhubarb are easily forced, if taken up and packed closely together under the stage of a greenhouse or warm cellar, as no light is necessary for the development of the stalk. Never allow your plant to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Rhubarb, Johnston's St. Martin.—The finest and one of the earliest of all Rhubarbs; grows to an enormous size; the flavor is superior, and requires less sugar than other varieties; color delicate pink; per ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Myatt's Linnæus.—A second early sort, with very long, thick, roundish stalks; of a deep green color and excellent flavor; per ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Victoria.—A later kind than the preceeding; stalks red, very thick, large, tender, and of good quality; per ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

SALSIFY—Vegetable Oyster.

Fr., *Salsifis*; Ger., *Haferwurzel*.

This vegetable is principally cultivated for its roots, the flavor of which resembles that of the oyster. The leaves are long and grass-like; roots long and tapering, white within and without; when grown in good soil will measure from twelve to fourteen inches in length. The roots are prepared in various forms, but when simply boiled, in the manner of **Beets and Carrots, the flavor is sweet and delicious.**

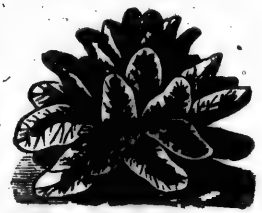
Sow early in spring in a light, well-enriched soil. Stir the ground to the depth of fifteen inches before sowing; sow in drills fifteen inches apart and one inch deep; thin them out from three to four inches apart; keep the ground free from weeds, cultivating as Carrots. They are very hardy and may remain out all winter. Pack in earth or sand when stored for use. Those remaining in the ground should be dug before commencing growth in spring.

Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.—Per lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—A superior variety, per ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 50 cts; oz., 30 cts. 10

SPINACH.

Fr., *Epinard*; Ger., *Spinat*.



This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September; it is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw during winter, which prevents it from being cut with the frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three

weeks, from April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Spinach, Round Thick-Leaved Summer.—An excellent, productive and hardy variety, with large broad leaves, and may be sown nearly all the year round; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Long Standing.—An improved strain of the Round Leaf variety, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, but stands much longer before running to seed; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts., ; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Monstrous Round-Leafed Viroflay.—Resembles the preceding in the shape of its leaves, but is of much larger size; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Prickly, or Fall.—One of the hardiest and most generally used for fall sowing; the seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow-shaped and thin in texture; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts..... 5

SQUASH.

Fr., *Courge*; Ger., *Kuerbiss.*

Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow until the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Prepare hills for the seeds by incorporating two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Scalloped Squash.

Squash, Golden Bush Scalloped.—Deep orange color. This and the White Bush are grown almost exclusively for first crop, and are esteemed for their earliness; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts..... 5

White Bush Scalloped.—Like the above, except in color, which is creamy white; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Summer Crookneck.—The richest summer Squash; very early and productive; fruit orange yellow, covered with warty excrescences; per lb., $1.00; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

Boston Marrow.—A good, tender, rich variety for fall and winter; color, rich orange; very productive; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts..... 5

Essex Hybrid.—This is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained and sweetest of all the Squash family, but one of the very best keepers. The flesh is very thick, rich in color and solid. Exceedingly productive, very early and of rapid growth; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15..... 5

Squash, Hubbard.—More largely grown as a late sort than any other; of large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor; one of the best; per lb., $1.25; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Boston Marrow.

Mammoth.—Grows to a large size, often weighing over two hundred pounds, very productive, excellent for all uses; very profitable for stock; per lb., $3.00; ½ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts 10

Marblehead.—An excellent winter Squash; good keeper; dry, sweet and delicious; the shell is very hard and light blue in color; per lb., $1.25; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Pine Apple.

Pine Apple.—A fall and winter sort. The skin is of a creamy white, with flesh of same color, fine grained and splendid quality, having a rich cocoanut flavor. A very prolific variety, yielding from five to eight squashes to each vine; per lb., $1.25; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts 5

Sibley, or "Pike's Peak."—A new and distinct variety. The shell is hard and flinty, very thin, smooth and of a pale green color; flesh solid, thick, bright orange color, with a delicate rich flavor peculiarly its own (*see Specialties*, page 58); per lb., $3.00; ½ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts..... 10

Turban, or Turk's Cap.—A good fall and early winter variety; greenish in color, striped white, flesh orange; in form it resembles a turban; per lb., $1.50; ½ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts..... 5

FOREIGN MARROW SORTS.

The following are distinct from all the preceding varieties. The fruit is generally eaten when it is less than half-grown, as the flesh is then very tender and marrowy; when ripe it is rather dry. It should be always used in a young state.

Vegetable Marrow.—The familiar English sort, fruit oblong in shape, ten to sixteen inches long, four to six inches in diameter; skin smooth and of a yellowish white color; flesh white, soft and rich flavored. Plant eight feet apart; per ½ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts .....

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Large White Bush Marrow.—The stems, instead of running, remain very short and, rather thick, continuing to produce new fruit in succession. Fruit longer than the preceding, narrowed towards the stalk end; color, creamy white, and flesh of good quality. A profitable market sort; per ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Italian Vegetable Marrow.—An extremely distinct variety. Vines thick and short, forming a regular bush. Fruit slightly narrowed at the stalk end; skin very smooth, of a dark green, mottled with yellow or paler green, exceedingly tender and delicately flavored, and may be used when quite young. A favorite where known; per ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

TOMATO.

Fr., *Tomate*; Ger., *Liebesapfel.*

This vegetable is now perhaps one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed or greenhouse, where a temperature of not less than sixty degrees is kept, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep, or broadcast, if desired. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. When transplanted a second time into larger pots, they are more sturdy and branching. About the end of May the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot, and placing it in a sunny window of room or kitchen. Tomatoes will always produce greater crops and be of better flavor when staked up, or when trained against walls or fences. The following varieties are the very best in cultivation.

Tomato, Acme.—Very early and of handsome appearance, medium in size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, solid and productive. Color quite distinct, being crimson with a purplish tinge; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Canada Victor.—Very hardy and early. Symmetrical in shape, solid, rich flavored and prolific; color bright red; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Early Conqueror.—One of the very earliest for first crop; fruit of good size and uniform in shape; scarlet crimson color; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

General Grant.—A superior variety; fruit large, very regular; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh firm, of fine quality; ripens rapidly and thoroughly; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Tomato, Golden Queen—(*See Specialties*, page 61), per oz., 50 cts. 10

Large Smooth Red.—Smooth and nearly round, somewhat flattened; colour bright red; solid and productive; per lb., $2.50; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Livingston's Beauty.—One of the best; fruit borne in clusters, round, smooth, and of a glossy crimson color, slightly tinged with purple, very solid, free from cracks and rot; per lb., $3.00; per ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Livingston's Favorite.—One of the largest and most perfect shaped Tomatoes grown; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Dwarf Champion.—New (*See Specialties*, page 61); per oz., 50 cts. 10

New Peach.—A genuine novelty (*See Specialties*, page 60) 15

Optimus.—Produces fruit of medium size, smooth and solid; flesh, scarlet crimson and of finest flavor; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

POTATO LEAF.

Mikado.—Very large and early, perfectly solid and generally smooth; color, purplish-red; foliage distinct from that of other varieties. A good sort; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Paragon.—Resembles the Acme in form and size; color bright glossy crimson; medium early; fine fleshed, and ripens very evenly; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Perfection.—Very early, of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost comes; comparatively free from seeds, solid, bears transportation well, and unsurpassed in quality; per lb., $3.00; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. .. 5

Potato Leaf.—A new extra early variety (*See Specialties*, page 60); per oz., 50 cts. 10

Trophy.—An old favorite for general home use; unsurpassed in flavor and productiveness; per lb., $3.50; ¼ lb., $1.00; 2 oz., 60 cts.; oz., 35 cts. 5

PRESERVING AND PICKLING SORTS.

Strawberry, or Ground Cherry.—A distinct variety; the fruit has a juicy pulp, of a pleasant, strawberry-like flavor, with a certain degree of sweetness and acidity intermixed; with the addition of lemon juice it is frequently preserved like plums; per oz., 50 cts. 20

Barbadoes Gooseberry.—(*See Specialties*, page 59); per oz., 5 cts. 20

Pear-shaped, yellow	10	Red Currant	10
Red Apple	10	Yellow Cherry	20
Red Cherry	10	Yellow Plum	20

TURNIPS.

Fr., Navet; Ger., Rube.

Turnips do best in highly enriched, light soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties as early in spring as the ground can be worked in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. For a succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight, until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for the fall and main crops. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb, and storing in a cellar or pit during winter, covering the roots with dry sand will better preserve their fine flavor; they should be harvested before severe frosts set in.

Turnip, Extra Early Milan.—A new, very white, strap-leaf, purple top variety, medium in size, smooth and flat-shaped; pure white flesh, sweet and mild flavored; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

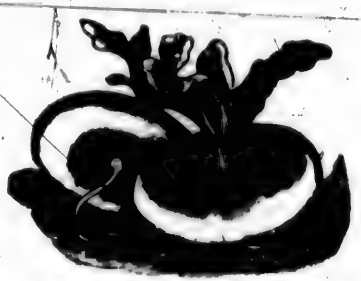
Early White Stone or Snowball.—A fine garden variety; globe-shaped, medium size, firm texture, quick growth and sweet flavor; per lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Jersey Navet.—Roots long, white, nearly cylindrical but swollen at the lower end, which is quite rounded; flesh white, very tender and sugary; of very quick growth, and one of the very best for forcing, but should be used before growing too large. The favorite garden variety in France. Per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Large White Globe, Strap-Leaf.—Bulbs round, with smooth white skin; flesh white, firm and crisp; a very desirable early variety; per lb., 70 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.—Small, round and smooth, skin bright yellow, flesh firm, sweet and delicious; a good keeper; per lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Sweet German.—Partakes largely of the nature of a Swede, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat Turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet, and it keeps nearly as well as a Swede Turnip; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5



EXTRA EARLY MILAN.

Turnip, Red Top, Strap-Leaf.—An excellent table sort, rapid grower and mild flavor; grown largely as a field variety; per lb., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

Laing's Purple Top, Strap-Leaf.—An excellent variety for the garden or field, medium size, handsome shape, mild flavor, fine grain and sweet; per lb., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts 5

White Six Weeks, or Nimble Dick.—Very early, fine shape, small top and excellent flavor; per lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts 5

TOBACCO.

The seed should be sown as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed-bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—One of the best varieties for the Canadian climate, being comparatively hardy; per oz., 50 cts 5

Havana.—An early variety and the best of the Americanized Havanas. Our seed is of exceptionally fine quality; per oz., 75 cts 5

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Every garden should be provided with a few Herbs; a very small space is required to grow all that is needed in any family. The value of a winter supply for medicinal purposes, as well as for the seasoning of various table dishes, is known by every good housekeeper and cook.

Herbs delight in a rich, light soil, which should be nicely pulverized before planting. Sow in shallow drills, and thin to a few inches between the plants. Cut on a dry day, before they have come into full bloom. Dry in the shade, and pack in bottles or boxes, in a dry room.

	per oz.	pkt.
Anise	20	5
Balm	40	5
Basil, Sweet	40	5
Borage	30	5
Catnip	75	5
Camomile	75	5
Dill	20	5
Fennel, Large Sweet	20	5
Hoarhound	40	5
Lavender	30	5

	per lb.	¼ lb.	oz.	pkt.
Marjoram, Sweet	$4 00	$1 25	40	5
Pot Marigold	....	....	50	5
Rosemary	....	....	75	5
Rue	....	....	75	5
Saffron	....	....	50	5
Sage	....	....	40	5
Savory, Summer	2 50	75	25	5
Tansy	2 50	75	25	5
Thyme	....	....	50	5
Wormwood	....	....	50	5

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

AGRICULTURE in its various branches is the life and stability of our vast Dominion. The wealth and fame of Canada is increasing every year, chiefly from the products of the soil, and in no small degree has the high standard and quality of the seeds used in the production of its cereal and root crops contributed towards this end. No country under the sun produces finer wheat and other grains, while its root products compare second to those of no other country.

We, as Canadian seedmen, have been constantly endeavoring to procure and supply our customers with the finest and most perfect strains of Seeds, in this department, that the world produces, and we have the satisfaction in knowing that our endeavors are every year being more appreciated and realized by the continuous increase and demand for our Seeds, and which is the strongest evidence we can offer.

In Carrot, Mangel and Turnip Seeds our Specialties have become celebrated, and we have no hesitation in stating that they are not excelled by those offered from any other source. Among these we beg to call special attention to our "Improved Short White Carrot." Since the establishment of our business, we have not offered a new variety of seed in any line that has given such universal satisfaction ; it is without doubt the finest agricultural carrot in existence. The same can be said of our "Selected Purple Top Swede Turnip"; every season the demand has more than doubled each preceding year. Please note remarks accompanying the engravings of these two specialties. Every grower who has used them knows their merits. From those who have not yet tried them we solicit an order as we feel sure satisfaction will result.

We give special attention to Grass Seed Mixtures for any purpose or soil desired ; having devoted years of study and observation to this branch of the trade, as well as practical tests of the various grasses, we are thoroughly conversant with those best adapted to our Canadian climate, and feel confident that no other house can better serve the agricultural interests of this country.

In Seed Grains we expect a full supply of the leading varieties in season. We send out none but of the finest quality that can be procured, all of which are thoroughly recleaned by ourselves, through the most perfect cleaning apparatus in America, and the only mills of the kind in Canada. Prices will be given on application, and will be as low as markets will allow, consistent with quality offered.

We solicit correspondence with any and all who desire to improve their Seed stock, or who wish to buy finest quality of Seeds.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS BY MAIL.

All seeds herein quoted by the pound can be sent by mail to any post office in the Dominion. Quotations at ¼ pound rates *include postage* ; when ordered at the pound prices, *four cents* per pound for every pound ordered must be sent, in addition to price, for postage. Half pounds will be sent at the pound rates.

When ordered in quantity for shipment by freight or express, please add sufficient to cover cost of bags, at the rate of twenty-five cents each. When this is omitted, we require to reduce quantity sent to cover cost of packages, as profits would not allow such a discount.

Please read "Suggestions to Purchasers," "About Warranting Seeds," etc., pages 2 and 3.

BEET.

Sow 5 or 6 lbs. per acre.

White Silesian Sugar Beet is quite extensively grown in this country, and is employed almost exclusively as feed for stock, more especially milch cows. Roots fusiform, sixteen inches in length, and from six to eight inches in its greatest diameter ; nearly retaining its size for half the length and then tapering regularly to a point ; skin white, washed with green ; flesh white, crisp and sugary. It is cultivated in all respects as the Long Red Mangel. Price in 10 lb. lots or over, 30 cts. ; per lb., 35 cts. ; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

KOHL RABI.

The Kohl Rabi affords most excellent food for cattle, sheep or pigs, and will stand extreme drought, and is not injured with a slight frost. Carefully harvested and stored it will keep equal to Swede Turnips, and when fed to milch cows, does not impart the "turnip" flavor to milk.

See page 73 for description and mode of cultivation.

Early White Vienna.—Per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Early Purple Vienna.—Per lb., $2.00; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

CARROT.

The S. B. CO.'s

Improved Short White.

Since the introduction of this new Carrot in 1895 the constantly increasing demand has been so great, on its becoming known, that our crop of seed each season has not been sufficient to supply the wants of our trade.

Every grower who has used this Carrot acknowledges our claim for its being the largest and heaviest cropping Carrot known, and unequalled in feeding or keeping qualities. The roots are short, very heavy at the shoulder, regularly tapering to a point (*see illustration*) of uniform shape and smooth; of a light green color above ground and white beneath; flesh rich white, solid, crisp and of sweetest flavor. No other Carrot grown is so easily harvested. No other new variety of field roots has gained such favor and demand in so short a time.

It has now been tested in nearly every section of the Dominion, and from every quarter it has received the very highest recommendations. Its fine smooth shape and uniformity in size and appearance is the admiration of every one who has seen it. We know of no other variety that will give the same unqualified satisfaction or that has received so many flattering testimonials from everybody.

As a safeguard to those who desire to grow this favorite Carrot, we supply it only in sealed packages bearing our trade mark, as represented in the illustration, and handsomely printed in colors, the ends of the package are covered with a red label, bearing our name, which is also a mark of genuineness.

The packages contain one pound and half-pound each; for the convenience of those desiring a smaller quantity we also put up a three ounce and flat package; these will be found in most of our seed cases which are supplied merchants.

Price per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz. pkg., 20 cts.; flat pkg., 10 cts.

A FEW RESULTS FROM LAST SEASON'S CROP.

This Carrot was awarded First Prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, grown by Mr. Guthrie; they were the handsomest specimens in the class.

Mr. Isaacs, Mud Bay, B.C., reports having grown six roots averaging nearly ten pounds each.

Wm. R. Ledger, Burford, Ont., writes:—"I think they are the best carrots I ever saw. I have taken first prizes at the Township and County Fairs."

Another grower reports having the finest crop of Carrots he ever saw, "a single row thirty-seven rods long made a full load for a double team."

Every grower of Field Roots should use this Carrot. If your dealer cannot supply you send direct to us. Be sure you get the genuine variety.

CARROT.

Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

The proper nourishment of farm stock during winter is so closely connected with a good crop of Carrots that we only deem it necessary to allude to our list as comprising all the favorite kinds with leading growers, bearing in mind this special feature that our seed being extra clean, may be sown with a drill with great regularity, and, under a favorable condition of soil and weather, will undoubtedly afford the very best prospect for an abundant yield.

A rather light loam is best suited for Carrots. Manure the ground heavily with fine, well-decomposed manure, and give deep cultivation and thorough working by two plowings made at right angles with each other. Harrow until all lumps disappear. Sow from the middle of April to the end of May in drills twenty inches apart, and thin out to seven inches in the row.

Carrot, Danvers Orange.—A valuable variety for field culture; intermediate in length, large at shoulder and tapering to a point; very uniform and handsome, flesh orange with yellow centre; solid, sweet, and tender; largely grown as a garden sort; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts; oz., 10 cts.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—Very smooth and tapering regularly to a point; second early, not requiring so deep a soil as most other varieties; per lb., $1.00; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Large White Belgian.—*(Extra clean, rubbed and sifted)*, a very productive variety, grown almost exclusively for stock-feeding; grows one-third out of ground; color, green on top and white below. *French saved seed;* per lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

WHITE BELGIAN. LONG ORANGE.

Large White Belgian.—*(Clean, rubbed)*, the same variety as above but not quite as clean rubbed. *French saved seed*, per lb., 40 cts., ¼ lb., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Long Orange, or Surrey.—A popular field variety, large, fine quality, and tapers regularly to a point; easily harvested; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Carrot, Long Red Altringham.—Similar in form to the Orange; bright red color and crisp; excellent for table; per lb., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

White Vosges.—Very large but short roots; smooth, cylindrical, and regularly tapers to a point; a very heavy cropper and easily harvested; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

White, Green Top Orthe.—Improved variety of White Belgian, shorter and much larger roots, smooth, cylindrical, and regularly tapering to a point, easily pulled and good yielding variety. *French saved seed and extra clean rubbed;* per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts., oz., 10 cts.

Yellow Belgian.—Not so heavy a cropper as the White Belgian, but of better quality for feeding; per lb., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

Sow 3 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Little need be said regarding the Mangels named below to those who have grown from our seeds for years past; for, in point of size, fine shape and firm flesh the products have well commended their excellence.

Mangel Wurtzels are of easy culture, and one of the most profitable root crops grown for feeding milch cows and sheep. The weight of roots grown per acre exceeds that of any other crop, and when properly supplied to stock is perhaps the most valuable and nutritious. It is well adapted for long and safe storage, by which it is improved, as roots securely put in pits or cool cellars in October will come out in the early part of May containing more nutritive qualities than when put in, and forms an admirable substitute for grass in a late season.

For a good crop of Mangels the ground should be prepared the same as for Carrots, selecting a deep, rich loam. The heaviest crops are invariably grown upon land which has been liberally manured and thoroughly cultivated. Artificial manures applied at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, with the addition of 300 to 400 pounds of salt, will increase the yield per acre to a very large and profitable extent. Sow any time from the middle of April to the end of May, in drills from two to three feet apart, at the rate of from five to six pounds per acre, covering the seed a uniform depth, and thin plants to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The long varieties do best in a deep, sandy loam; the round varieties the same, if possible, but will succeed on strong, stiff land.

Mangel, Golden-fleshed Tankard.—The most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, terminating with a small tap root; flesh deep golden yellow (unlike that of any other variety), zoned with white; solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. We have known mangels of this variety to be kept sound, crisp and in full flavor till in October. It has our strongest recommendations for stock-feeding; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Long Red, Selected Stock.—Well known and extensively grown for agricultural purposes; produces roots of immense size, long, stands a great deal out of ground; color light red; flesh white and rose, firm and crisp. Our stock is of superior quality; in 5 lb., lots or over, 22 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Long Yellow.—Similar in form and nutritious qualities to the preceding; color light yellow, flesh white, not so large in size nor so heavy in product, but by many preferred to the preceding; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts., ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Norbiton Giant Long Red.—Similar in form, size and color to Mammoth Long Red, and differing from it only in name; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Red Tankard.—Similar in form to the Yellow-fleshed Tankard, but rather fuller at the shoulder, and holding its size well to the bottom, when it terminates abruptly to a stumped point; intermediate in length, cylindrical, of a bright red color; very solid and productive; per lb., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

SELECTED MAMMOTH LONG RED.

Mangel, Yellow Intermediate or Ovoid.—In shape it is intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties, with all the good qualities of the Yellow Globe, and yields a much heavier crop; very hardy, productive and grows well above ground, thus very easily harvested. Flesh firm, white and nutritious, with a deep orange-yellow skin. One of the very best varieties for heavy soils; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

Red Globe.—A large, round variety, of excellent quality, productive, and a good keeper; color light red, flesh white. It is better adapted to shallow soils than the long varieties; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

SELECTED

MAMMOTH LONG RED

MANGEL

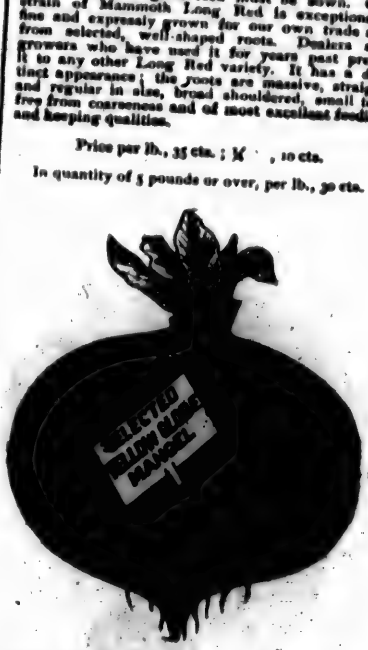
—A—

MAMMOTH CROPPER.

There is no other root crop grown which produces so large an amount, per acre, of desirable cattle food for winter feeding as the Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre has been grown. To secure the best results good seed must be sown. Our strain of Mammoth Long Red is exceptionally fine and expressly grown for our own trade and from selected, well-shaped roots. Dealers and growers who have used it for years past prefer it to any other Long Red variety. It has a distinct appearance; the roots are massive, straight and regular in size, broad shouldered, small top, free from coarseness and of most excellent feeding and keeping qualities.

Price per lb., 35 cts.; ½ , 10 cts.

In quantity of 5 pounds or over, per lb., 30 cts.



Mangel, Yellow Globe.—Similar to the Red Globe except in color, and equally productive; color light yellow, of handsome shape and a good keeper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

RAPE (or Cole).

3 to 4 lbs. in drills; 4 to 6 lbs. broadcast.

Rape, Broad-leaved Dwarf Essex.—Extensively cultivated for soiling purposes; as a feeding plant the yield is abundant, and is very nutritious—nearly all animals are fond of it. Sow in May, either broadcast or in drills; in 25 lb. lots upwards, 10 cts.; 10 lb. lots, 11 cts.; per lb., 12 cts.

TURNIPS.

Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

The Turnip crop being one of the most important upon the farm, and success depending upon the *quality of the seed sown*, as well as the proper preparation of the soil, we use every precaution and care in selecting the finest quality that is to be had, *rejecting all others of seed at low prices* where the quality and purity of such is *doubtful*, fully realizing the disappointment to growers who, after spending both time and money to secure good crops, suffer failure and loss through the inferior quality of the seed sown.

Our stock of Turnip Seed has been grown from *carefully selected bulbs* by growers of the highest standing in England and Scotland, and includes the most desirable varieties in cultivation.

Add four cents to pound prices for postage.

☞ ¼ lb. OF ANY VARIETY FOR 10 CTS, POST PAID.

Turnip, Bingheim Improved, Purple-top.—A standard variety, of large size, small neck, few or no side roots, and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow with purple top; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Carter's Imperial Hardy, Purple-top.—An excellent field variety, flesh yellow, solid, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, and yields heavily; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

East Lothian Improved, Purple-top.—Bulbs large, rich purple-top, and stands well out of the ground; hardy and of good quality; in 5 lb. lots or over, 20 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

HIGHLAND PRIZE PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

Highland Prize, Purple-top.—One of the largest and heaviest cropping swedes grown in Scotland; by constant and careful selections the originator has attained perfection in form, the bulbs being of handsome oval shape, with small neck and single tap root, uniform in size, very rich in quality, and an excellent keeper. We recommend a trial by all root growers; 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Turnip, Green-top Swede.—A large handsome shaped bulb with small top; flesh yellow, fine and nutritious; does well on light, rich soil; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

SHAMROCK PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

Hall's Westbury, Purple-top.—A favorite with many Canadian growers; large round variety, and a good keeper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Hartley's Bronze-top.—Oval-shaped bulbs, large and solid, small neck and single tap root, rich in quality, productive and a good keeper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

For description, see page 92.

TURNIP,

The STEELE BROS. CO'S

SELECTED

PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

The very finest strain of Purple Top Swede Turnip in cultivation. Produces large, round, perfectly-shaped bulbs, with very small top; flesh, rich yellow, firm, free from coarseness and of excellent fine quality; skin yellow, with a deep purple top. A splendid keeping variety.

There is no other sort which we have ever grown that yields a more uniform sized and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight, if as much, to the acre, which has been repeatedly proven on actual trials.

The Turnip being one of the staple root crops in Canada, it has been our endeavor to obtain a variety of undoubted merit, and such that we could depend upon from year to year. This variety has fully realized our expectations for the past seven years and has become so universally THE FAVORITE with the leading root growers in Ontario that the demand has so increased as to require thousands of pounds annually to fill our orders.

At the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, where we have the largest and most active competition of roots in the Dominion, this variety obtained FIRST PRIZE; and in a field trial this is what one grower writes under date, October, 1887, and unsolicited, "I got five different kinds of Turnip Seed from you, sowed eight drills of eighty rods each kind. Steele Bros. & Co.'s 'Selected' gave me SIXTY BUSHELS MORE THAN THE OTHERS, which were about alike."

J. W. Laird, Orangeville, Ont., writes Oct. 1888:—"I have tested this season three different varieties of Turnip Seeds, and I find your 'Selected' to yield fully one quarter more Turnips to the acre than any of the other kinds. I have taken first prize with your selected Turnip at four different fairs. Six turnips weighed 224 lbs."

We also have the following reports showing the immensely productive qualities of this Swede:

Wm Issacs, Port Hammond, B.C.	6	Turnips	weighed	128 lbs.
J. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont.	6	"	"	109 lbs.
C. Thomson, Wexford, Ont.	6	"	"	137 lbs.
W. Ford, Quadra, B. C.	6	"	"	144 lbs.

or an average of 24 lbs. each.

In our own field trials for several years past, including every variety upon our list, the results have been in same proportion of yield, proving without question that it is the heaviest cropping variety yet known.

As a protection to ourselves and customers we only send out this 'Selected' Swede in sealed packages; put up in pounds, as shown by above engraving, also in half pound and quarter pound packages, each package is beautifully printed in colors and covered at the ends with a red label bearing our name, and which is a safeguard to those buying this 'Selected' Swede; under no circumstances whatever do we offer or sell it otherwise than in packages.

Price in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb. 35 cts.; ½ lb., 18 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.

If your dealer does not keep it, send direct to us for it. Don't fail to use it.

Turnip, Hazard Swede.—A new and distinct variety; the flesh is firm, white, rich and sweet, while its hardy, keeping qualities are superior to most sorts. For table or market use it is excellent, and adapted to either field or garden cultivation; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.

King of Sweden, Purple-top.—Solid and good flavor; a heavy cropper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Knowlton, Purple-top.—Largely grown by leading agriculturists in Scotland; large size and exceedingly hardy; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Laing's Improved, Purple-top. — A handsome-shaped variety, of medium size, very small top and excellent flavor; requires rich soil; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.

Marshall's Purple-top. — Globe-shaped, large, hardy, and of fine quality; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Royal Norfolk, Purple-top. — A heavy cropper, very nutritious and a good keeper; a favorite variety for strong, heavy land; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Shamrock Improved, Purple-top. — Very large, short neck, a handsome-shaped variety; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

White Swede.

Sharpe's Improved, Purple-top.—Similar to the Skirving in habit, small top, thin neck, and large bulb; a heavy cropper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 20 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Skirving's Improved, Purple-top. — A robust grower, heavy cropper, and an excellent keeping variety; in 5 lb. lots or over, 20 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

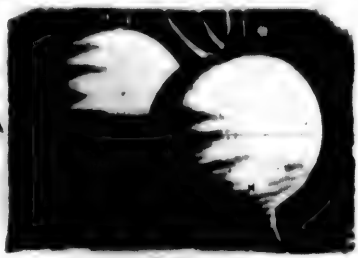
Sutton's Champion, Purple-top.—Highly recommended for its fine shape, size and keeping qualities; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

White Swede.—Attaining large size, very hardy and an excellent keeper; flesh firm, solid, rich and sweet; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.

YELLOW AND WHITE VARIETIES.

½ lb. of any variety, 10 cts., except as noted.

The following varieties are not as well adapted for late winter feeding as the Swedes; being of larger and quicker growth, are coarser in texture, and when kept too long in winter become spongy and lose their fine feeding qualities; but for fall and early winter feeding are grown with profit, producing a great bulk per acre, and may be grown much later in the season than the Swede varieties.



Pomeranian White Globe.

Aberdeen Yellow, Purple-top. — Large, fine in quality and very hardy; leaves, deep green, bulbs globular, reddish-purple above and deep yellow below, with small tap root; flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary, and nearly equal to the Swedes in solidity. An excellent variety for early winter feeding, and deserves to be grown more generally; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Aberdeen Yellow, or Bullock, Green-top.—Similar in form and size to the preceding; the bulb is bright green above, and yellow flesh; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Grey Stone.—A very useful kind of turnip, which produces an immense crop, of excellent quality; it is of great value for feeding off early, and well adapted to late sowing; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Purple-top Mammoth or Improved Grey Stone. —This variety will produce a greater weight per acre in a given time than any other Turnip, and is most useful on very poor soils, on which it will grow remarkably heavy crops. The crown is high, of a deep purple color, and the flesh very solid and nutritious. Fine shape, a certain cropper, valuable for early feeding, and will stand the winter well if sown late in the season; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Red-top, Strap Leaf.—This variety is unquestionably one of the best of the flat Turnips, either for the garden or for the field. It is early, hardy, very prolific, will thrive in almost any description of soil; is of excellent quality, and rarely fails to yield a good crop. It is one of the best for late sowing. The bulbs are flat, purplish-red on top, below ground white; smooth and regular in form; flesh clear white, fine, solid, sugary, mild and remarkably well-flavored; in 5 lb. lots or over, 35 cts.; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe.—Roots globular; skin smooth, perfectly white; flesh also white, neck and tap root small. On rich soil they will grow to a very large size, sometimes weighing fifteen pounds and over. It is better adapted to early feeding than for the pit, where it would soon become dry and spongy; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Red Globe, Norfolk.—Medium sized, globular in shape; skin red, where exposed to the sun, below ground white; flesh white and finer in texture than that of the White Globe, and like that variety should be fed early; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

«SEED GRAIN.»

WITH no other class of seeds which the farmer buys has there been so much money paid and lost as in the purchase of Seed Grain through worthless speculators, at fancy prices, rather than applying to some reliable and well-established seed house, where seeds are a specialty. During the past few years the country has been overrun by such speculators, to the detriment of legitimate trade, and we would caution all to beware of those offering "New Seed Grain" to grow "on shares," or those asking you to sign "notes" or "contracts" for the purchase of Seed Grain. Before doing so, write some seedsman for information.

A seedsman's reputation, and his desire to extend his trade, is a sufficient safeguard to his customers that he must be most careful with what he sells; not to offer, knowingly, old varieties under new names for the purpose of obtaining high prices, nor to offer new sorts before having some knowledge that they are worthy of introduction.

Many new varieties are every year being brought into prominence, and largely sold at high prices, which, after thorough trials, few prove desirable or permanent, through climatic influences and other causes; hence too much caution cannot be exercised.

We devote special care to the selection of our Seed Grain. All supplies are procured from the purest and cleanest seed that it is possible to obtain, and before it is sent out we thoroughly reclean it that the quality may be perfect, consequently our customers may rely upon receiving from us the finest samples that it is possible to buy. Prices will at all times be as low as the market and superior quality will admit. A few cents on the bushel over the market price is of small consideration when compared with that of inferior quality. As Seed Grain is subject to variation of the market, we cannot make fixed prices on all, but shall be pleased to quote prices and send samples of any of the following, on application, where prices are not given. All quotations are aboard cars at Toronto, unless otherwise stated.

Cotton bags furnished in filling order, at 25 cents each.

Buyers should consider the advantage in low freight rates from Toronto.

BARLEY.

Prices furnished on application.

Hull-less Barley, Black.—A variety resembling the ordinary Barley while growing, but when harvested and threshed is free from a hull; an excellent substitute for peas, and valuable for feeding purposes.

Six-rowed.—An old standard variety.

Two-rowed (Chevalier).—Very productive, and valuable for growing as seed.

BUCKWHEAT.

Prices subject to fluctuation.

Common Variety.—Very profitable to sow upon summer fallows, and plough under when coming into blossom, giving the soil more porosity and fertility. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.00.

Silver Hull.—Considered superior to the common variety; it is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields much more per acre. Berry small, with rounded corners, thin husk and of a beautiful silver grey color. Price per lb., 15 cts. (post free); peck, 50 cts.; bush., $1.50.

New Japanese.—A novelty of sterling worth. It is enormously productive, a glance at our illustration will show that the kernels are nearly twice the size of any other variety and of a distinct shape, the color is a rich dark shade of brown; very heavy straw, branches more and does not need to be sown as thickly as other sorts. Price per lb., 25 cts. (post free); peck, $1.00; bush., $3.00.

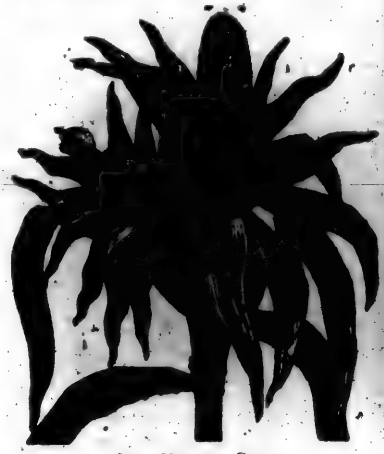
CORN.

Prices for quantity on application.

Especially selected and saved for seed; we furnish it either on ear or shelled. *(See Vegetable Seeds for Garden Varieties.)*

Plant, when the ground has become warm, in rows three feet apart each way; thin to three or four strong plants in a hill, and when hoeing do not hill up, but pull away the dry surface and replace around the plants with fresh, fine earth, making the hill no higher than the original. This is the experience of the most successful Corn growers.

Pound prices include postage.



Self-Husking Corn.

Angel of Midnight.—An exceedingly early eight-rowed variety with ears from 12 to 15 inches long; kernels yellow, large, broad and flat, with a small cob, grows about six feet high, very leafy at bottom, slender top; ears low, often two large ears to a stalk. Per lb., 25 cts.

Compton's Early.—Very early and exceedingly prolific; grows about ten feet high, and has from two to five ears on a stalk; ears from ten to fifteen inches long and very large; grain yellow. Per lb., 25 cts.

Eight-rowed Yellow, or Canada.—A standard variety; grain bright yellow; matures early; ears of medium size, but productive. Per lb., 25 cts.

Large White Flint.—An excellent productive variety; ears good size, pearly white, and of a beautiful appearance. Much used for making hominy. Per lb., 25 cts.

Longfellow.—This handsome yellow variety can hardly be excelled; it is an eight-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears from ten to fifteen inches long, of an average diameter of 2¼ inches; cob small, grain large and broad. Per lb., 25 cts.

Self-Husking.—A new variety, of dwarf habit, and very early. The ears are large, averaging ten inches in length, while the cob is small; grain of an amber color; often produces three ears on a stalk. The main feature in this Corn is its habit to strip itself clean of its husk when ripe, which is of great advantage to those growing large quantities. *(See illustration.)* Per lb., 25 cts.

Horse Tooth, or Dent.—Sown largely and exclusively for cutting when green for feeding purposes. *Prices on application.*

Red Cob Ensilage.—One of the most popular fodder varieties ever offered. Next to "Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage," it has no superior for yield or feeding qualities.

GIANT PROLIFIC SWEET ENSILAGE CORN

30 TONS PER ACRE.

THE BEST VARIETY KNOWN FOR

«Green Fodder or Ensilage.»

Our claim for this new Ensilage or Fodder Corn is, that it is especially valuable in having *less stalk* and *more leaf* than any other corn, one acre is worth eight acres of ordinary pasture. Where pasture is scarce and expensive, it is the best and cheapest food that can be grown for feeding in a green state to stock of all kinds. It keeps them in good flesh, and is a great *milk producer*. Every farmer should provide an acre or more for feeding when pasture grows short.

It grows twelve to sixteen feet high, under good cultivation, the stalks are sweet, juicy, tender, and filled with long broad leaves.

More fodder can be grown from this corn than any other and when well cured, it is quite equal in value to hay. Beef can be made cheaper with it than with hay and corn; it will increase the milk and cream production ten per cent., as well as furnish cheap and acceptable provision for stock until end of season.

Silo owners, dairy farmers and stock-growers should give this corn a trial the present season.

To obtain the heaviest crop plant in hills from 2½ to 3 feet apart each way, leaving four strong plants to each hill, and keep thoroughly cultivated. 50 tons per acre have been grown the past season under this mode of cultivation.

Price per lb. (post paid), 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts., purchaser paying carriage; per bushel, $1.75; 2 bush., $3.00, bags included, free on cars, Toronto.

Special prices for large quantities.

None genuine unless bearing our trade mark.

FIELD PEAS.

Prices furnished on application.

The varieties of Field Peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Golden Vine, White Prussian, Black-Eyed Marrowfat and Prince Albert. Field Peas in general may be sown broadcast or in drills, about three bushels per acre.

Crown Peas.—On strong, rich soil, and where the length of straw is not as much desired the Crown Pea is well adapted; the pea is white, the skin being somewhat wrinkled or shrivelled in appearance and produces about two feet in length of straw and a good yielder.

FLAX.

Prices furnished on application.

Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and, if the weather be dry, let it lay in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked, bound and secured from the weather; thrash early in the fall, and in dry weather.

OATS.

Prices furnished on application.

Black Tartarian.—A black, side Oat, sometimes called "Mixed Oat," a well-known and popular variety, exceedingly productive, and succeeds well on almost any soil.

Harper's "Welcome."—The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and of great length; height from five to six feet, with strong, straight straw, well supporting the enormous heads. The grain is remarkably large and handsome, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-fitting husks; weighing from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel when well grown.

Egyptian.—A very fine white variety of recent introduction, heavy, plump kernel, and produces abundantly; good straw and a favorite with many who have grown it.

White Australian.—The finest white, side Oat grown, and has from time to time being sold under various new names, as "New Zealand," "Emperium," and "White Russian"; we can supply selected stock at very lowest market prices.

Early English White, or Canadian Triumph.—This new white Oat has given great satisfaction where grown. The straw is long, upright and strong, with panicles completely covered with close set grains; the latter are very plump, short, heavy, beautifully white and of excellent feeding qualities—weighing from 40 to 50 pounds per measured bushel. They are exceedingly early, being from ten days to two weeks ahead of the ordinary varieties in harvesting. When sown at same time as Barley they are ready for harvest about same time. This merit alone should induce a trial with all who have experienced a loss from early frosts, as by sowing at the usual time in spring they are well ripened before the danger of being cut down. For later harvesting they need not be sown so early. For productiveness they are second to none. While our supply holds out they will be furnished at the following prices, per bushel of 34 lbs., free on cars, Toronto (bags included). Terms, cash with the order, per bushel, $1.25. In quantities of five bushels or over, 25 cts. per bushel less. By mail, 25 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. for $1.00 (postage prepaid).

RYE.

Prices on application.

There are two varieties of Rye—the Fall Sowing and the Spring Sowing varieties. Fall Rye can be sown from the middle of August to end of September; the Spring variety as soon in spring as the ground becomes warm and in a good working condition. If the crop is cut before fully ripe, the grain makes better flour and more in quantity, but if intended for seed it should be fully ripe before harvesting. Rye makes an excellent green crop to cut for early spring feeding. Sow from one and a half to two bushels per acre.

TARES OR VETCHES.

Prices on application.

A species of the Pea which is grown to a considerable extent as green feed for stock. The usual custom is to sow with Oats, which assist in keeping the growing crop upright, besides increasing the quantity and the quality of the feed.

Cultivate the same as for peas. Sow about two bushels per acre if alone, but if mixed with Oats one bushel with one and a half to two bushels of Oats. There are two varieties, known as *Black and White Tares*, which refers more to the color of the seed than any other distinction, as they each produce an equal quantity of feed.

WHEAT—SPRING.

Prices on application.

Wheat being one of Canada's staple crops, the importance of having suitable varieties for the soil upon which it is grown and a frequent change of seed is not sufficiently realised by many growers. The continuous growing of any variety on the same soil, and under the same unvarying conditions from year to year, tends to degenerate the strength and value of the wheat, which materially decreases the yield and value of the crop to the grower. If only for this reason, it is quite as necessary to change the seed stock from time to time as it is with animals. Again, while most growers think they have the best variety, it may be that some other variety would be better suited to the soil. By experimenting with even a small quantity of some other variety which would be new to such soil, something far better adapted might be found; this would apply more to soils that have not been producing favorable Wheat crops. With those who have found the variety best adapted to their soil, we would strongly recommend an occasional change of seed of the same variety, but which has been grown under different conditions of soil and atmosphere.

There are many varieties of Spring Wheat grown, and new sorts being frequently introduced, few of which prove desirable, as all soils and climatic influences are not adapted to them. The varieties which have succeeded best in various parts of the country are Club, Lost Nation, Scotch or Red Fife, White Fife, White Russian, and Wild Goose or Armenia. Amongst these the

WHITE RUSSIAN

has been found to do exceptionally well, and has received unanimous commendations from those who have grown it. It is a bald, white-chaff Wheat of much lighter color than most varieties; heads well filled with plump kernels, makes full quantity of flour, which is of finest quality and always commands highest prices in the grain market.

THE WHITE FIFE

is an exceptionally fine bald, white chaff variety; the kernel is large, very white and plump. While it is not so well adapted to all kinds of soil, it succeeds well on good rich wheat land when not too low or wet.

LOST NATION

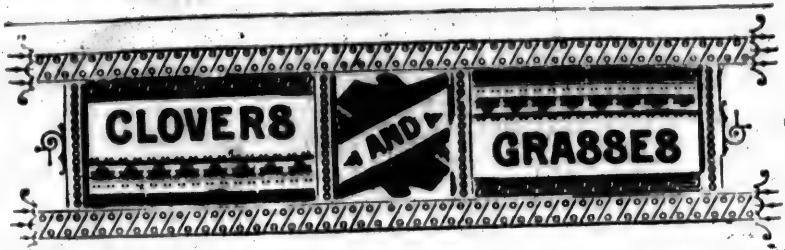
is very similar in appearance, while growing and in the grain, to the White Russian; it is a bald variety, white chaff, plump grain and very productive.

SCOTCH OR RED FIFE.

An old sort, and undoubtedly the finest milling variety grown. In Manitoba it is the staple variety, and commands much higher prices than other varieties.

WHEAT—FALL.

In August and September we will be prepared to supply the following varieties in Fall Wheat: Dawson's Golden Chaffless or Success, Delhi, Democrat, Pulitz or Pfeifley, Martin, Amber, Silver Chaff, and other new and leading sorts.



THE greatest care is exercised in the selection of our Clover and Grass Seeds. We wish to call the attention of purchasers to their purity and fine quality, which is of the utmost importance to the agriculturist.

Fine samples are the cheapest, sow further, and the most satisfactory in the end.

Where prices are not quoted, they are subject to market fluctuations, and will be furnished on application with samples, if desired.

METHOD OF SEEDING-DOWN LANDS AND MANAGEMENT.—The land about to be laid down to permanent pasture should be in good condition, thoroughly worked and clean. Grass Seeds should not be sown before the end of April or beginning of May, nor later than the first half of September, as they are liable to be injured by frosts.

Choose a calm day for sowing, as the wind interferes with the regular distribution of the lighter seeds. The ground should be in nice working condition, perfectly level and firm by rolling; this is specially necessary when sown with a crop, as the harrowing in of the grain leaves the surface deeply ribbed and uneven, upon which, if the seed is sown without first rolling, many of the smaller seeds are too deeply covered to allow of their germination. After the seeds are sown, the ground should be harrowed with a very light harrow, so as to cover them as lightly as possible, after which the ground should be again rolled. The firmer the surface is rendered, the better the seed will grow.

When sowing, the lighter seed (Grasses) should be sown first, lengthways of the field, and the heavy seeds (Clover) at a second cast across the field.

It is a mistake to sow grass seeds when there is a probability of long-continued dry weather, as they cannot germinate, and are injured by the long exposure to the sun, if not destroyed; under such circumstances it is better to defer sowing until there are indications of approaching rain.

When the object is to obtain a close, fine pasture quickly, we recommend sowing the seed without a crop. This allows the seed to germinate sooner, and to grow more freely; as when sown with a crop, their growth is considerably retarded until the crop is taken off. When sown in the spring with a grain crop, the grass plants are more liable to be killed in the hot days of July and August about the time of cutting the grain, particularly on light or gravelly soils. When sown in August and September, the plants from the seed take deep root if the season is moist. Clover should be sown in spring, as soon as convenient after the frost is out of the ground, as the winter is often too severe for its tender roots.

The first year's mowing should be done early and whilst the grasses are still quite green, after which give a good top-dressing of thoroughly rotted farm-yard manure. It should be grazed by cattle, not sheep, the first year.

The cattle droppings also should be frequently scattered over the field, to prevent the grass growing in coarse, rank tufts, which are always unsightly, and left uneaten by the cattle until the last.

CLOVER SEEDS.

ALSIKE.

(Trifolium hybridum.)

A cross between White Dutch and the common Red Clover. It is an excellent variety, held in high estimation, and extensively used by the most eminent agriculturists of the day. It withstands the winter and drought well. Some lands from the too frequent sowing of Clover fail to produce a crop, and are termed "Clover Sick." On such soils the Alsike will often answer admirably, and produce very heavy crops where no other Clover will succeed. After cutting or feeding off, and taking a second crop, the same land may again grow Red Clover as well as ever.—*Price variable.* Per lb., 20 cts.

BOKHARA.

(Melilotus alba.)

Of huge and vigorous growth; blooms early in August; may be cut three times during the season, and yields from three tons upwards of hay per acre. For hay or fodder, cut when green; grows two feet high, has a white and very sweet-scented blossom, most valuable for bees. Sow in spring. Per lb.,

COMMON RED OR BROAD.

(Trifolium pratense.)

This should be used for alternate husbandry and other purposes where a permanent pasture is not required. Will succeed in any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry; of rapid growth, and yields an abundant and nutritious crop. *Price variable.* Per lb., 15 cts.

LARGE LATE RED.

(Trifolium pratense perenne.)

This is also known under the name of Mammoth, Pea-Vine, or Cow Grass; of great value if sown upon exhausted lands, grows from five to six feet, and highly recommended for plowing under for manure. *Price variable.* Per lb., 15 cts.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

(Medicago sativa.)

Lucerne thrives best in deep, dry, light soils where its tap-root may easily penetrate to a considerable depth. Deep calcareous loams are especially suited to it. Cleanliness is a most essential point in the preparation of the seed-bed to which deep tilth and

liberal manuring should be added to ensure a remunerative crop.

Lucerne rapidly develops a crop, and yields well for seven or eight years, after which it begins to decrease in value, likewise the land show signs of becoming foul before this time, the most economical treatment would be to break it up. If very strong it may be cut the first year, at the end of August, and not too near the ground, but no stock should be turned in, as they are apt to injure the young plants. The second year it may be cut early in May, and three times altogether, after which it will cut from four to five times a year. Cut as soon as it begins to flower, or even earlier, as it is apt if left too late to become coarse and hard, with woody fibre, and is less relished by cattle. A liberal top-dressing of farm-yard manure should be made every year, and will amply repay the trouble by producing a prodigious amount of food for horses or cattle. It is one of the best forage plants for withstanding drought. Sow broadcast from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. *Price variable.* Per lb., 20 cts.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Incarnatum.*)

As a stubble plant, sown either alone or with Timothy or Rye Grass, after the wheat crop is removed, Trifolium has no equal. It will produce an enormous crop very early in the following spring, suitable either for consumption as green food or for hay. All kinds of stock eat it freely. Upon imperfect Clover leys and other crops intended to produce green spring food, but that may be deficient in plant, the Trifolium is invaluable, by reason of its remarkably rapid spring growth and abundant productiveness. It is fairly hardy, but, like the Common Red Clover, occasionally perishes during severe winters, when unaccompanied with snow. Per lb., 20 cts.

WHITE DUTCH.

(*Trifolium repens.*)

Most valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures, forming, in conjunction with natural grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for cattle or sheep. It succeeds on all good clayey lands if not too wet. *Price variable.* Per lb., 30 cts.

YELLOW TREFOIL OR HOP CLOVER.

(*Medicago lupulina.*)

A prolific and hardy variety. It has for a length of time been largely cultivated in England as a mixture with Red Clover and Grasses, and found to be extremely well adapted for dry pastures, but should not be sown alone. Per lb., 20 cts.

GRASS SEEDS.

The laying down of land to permanent pasture has become one of the most important sections of agriculture, and it is the duty of all who are interested in the subject to make known any facts or improved system that may add to the store of information already formed upon the subject.

With regard to the advisability of laying down to permanent pasture, we know that there are certain lands which will give a better return in grass than any other crop; but, besides these, there is a great deal of land just now which is not paying under the present system of cropping, and until a more profitable system be adopted, the wiser plan is, without doubt, to lay such lands down with permanent grasses. Expenses will be reduced to a minimum, while the land will certainly not deteriorate, and if stock be fed on it, with the addition of a little artificial food, especially oil-cake and cotton-seed meal, the soil becomes considerably richer; after which, if it is not desired to continue pastoral husbandry, the pasture may be broken up, and the accumulated riches extracted with cereal or other crops.

The following varieties are the most valuable for agricultural and other purposes, and as a guide to those who may wish to make their own selections we give a few particulars respecting their habit and use; but to those who are not conversant with the subject we would recommend our mixtures, which are expressly prepared for different purposes and classes of soils.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

(*Cynosurus cristatus.*)

This grass may be advantageously sown on lawns and other places to be kept under the scythe; forms a close turf, remaining green longer than any other variety. No sward of fine quality can be formed without an admixture of this grass. It is valuable for sheep pastures; succeeds on dry, hard and gravelly soil. Height, 1 to 1½ feet. Per lb., 45 cts.

CREEPING BENT GRASS.

(*Agrostis stolonifera.*)

An excellent variety for pasture, when mixed with other grasses; succeeding well in most situations, and thrives in moderately moist land over which water does not stagnate. Per lb., 25 cts.

EVERGREEN MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa sempervirens.*)

Its chief characteristics are perpetual greenness, earliness in spring, and the rapidity with which it reproduces leaves and stems after being eaten or cut down; in addition to which its thick growth, fineness of foliage and capability of growing under the shade of trees, renders it a most desirable grass for lawns and parks or pasture grounds. Per lb., 35 cts.

HARD FESCUE.

(*Festuca duriuscula.*)

Thrives in a great variety of soils. It may be classed amongst the best grasses for general purposes, and produces a greater weight of fodder than might be expected from its comparatively dwarf habit of growth, and is found to resist the effects of drought in a remarkable degree. In Great Britain, especially where the soil is high and dry, it constitutes a great portion of the best natural pastures. It grows early; the foliage is succulent and nutritive, and well adapted for sheep pastures. Average height, one and a half feet. Per lb., 20 cts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium italicum.*)

Although only a biennial, we consider Italian Rye Grass is of great value in permanent mixtures on account of its early and rapid growth in spring, adding materially to the first year's hay crop and aftermath, after which it gradually gives way to the more perennial varieties, which do not give their full yield for the first year or two. It is very nutritious, is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock, and is especially suitable for dairying, by yielding a constant supply of succulent food during the season. Per lb., 13 cts.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

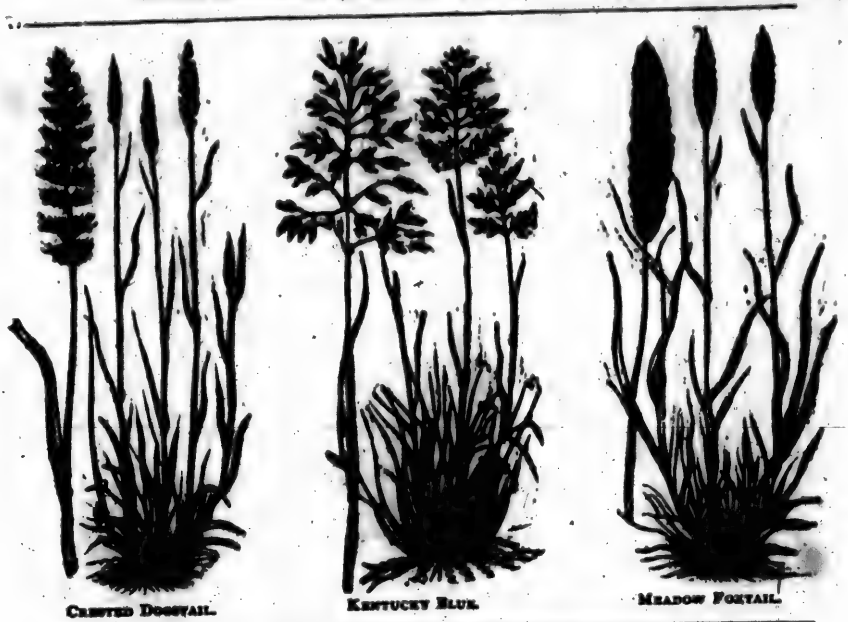
(*Poa pratensis.*)

This is an early growing grass, which is coming much into favor with some of our farmers for either meadow or pasture fields, and is pronounced a most valuable variety. In Kentucky, where it is the staple grass (and from whence it takes its name), it sometimes continues luxuriant through the mild winter. Its value is great, grown as pasture grass along with other grasses, on account of its hardiness to the frosts of winter and withstanding the heat of summer, besides growing well on nearly all soils, from the wet meadow to the dryest knoll, or in shady places, grows luxuriant, and is relished by all stock. *Per bushel, price variable.* Per lb., 15 cts.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR SWEET GRASS.

(*Festuca pratensis.*)

One of the most valuable grasses we have; thriving in almost all soils, and is used in the composition of all good mixtures, both for alternate cropping and permanent pastures. It makes excellent hay, and all kinds of stock eat it greedily, both in a green or



CRESTED DOGSTAIL. KENTUCKY BLUE. MEADOW FOXTAIL.

dry state. Remarkably early and nutritious, abundantly productive, always succulent and tender, and may be described as one of the best natural grasses in existence. Height from 2 to 3 feet. Per lb. 20 cts.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

(Alopecurus pratensis.)

This variety is admitted to be one of the most valuable grasses for permanent pasture, possessing the three great requisites of quantity, quality and earliness in a superior degree to many others, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It is particularly adapted for moderately stiff clay and heavy loam soils, and yields a very large amount of feed per acre; endures the cropping of sheep and cattle, produces a luxuriant aftermath, and should largely enter into mixtures for pasture land. Per lb., 30 cts.

ORCHARD GRASS.

(Dactylis Glomerata.)

This is widely known as one of the most valuable of all grasses. Its rapidity of growth, the luxuriance of its aftermath, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle, commend it highly to the farmer's care, especially as a pasture grass. It blooms earlier than Timothy, and about the same time as a common Red Clover; making an admirable mixture for meadows to cut and cure for hay. As a pasture grass it should be fed close, to prevent its forming thick tufts. All kinds of stock eat it greedily when green. It is less exhaustive to the soil than Timothy; will endure shade; stands the drought better than most grasses, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. It is one of the most abiding grasses we have. *Per bushel, price variable.* Per lb., 20 cts.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

(Lolium perenne.)

A variety possessing many good qualities to recommend it to the attention of cultivators, the principal of which are: Its suitableness to a great variety of soils, the facility with which it is propagated and the fibrous structure of its roots, which fits it in an eminent degree for alternate husbandry, and may be largely used in mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows, but better for those intended to produce crops of more limited duration. It yields an abundance of foliage, and is valuable as a hay crop, for which purpose it should be cut when in blossom or soon after. Per lb., 10 cts.

RED TOP.

(Agrostis vulgaris.)

A native grass which is common in many cultivated fields. Red Top is often sown with Timothy and Clover, and forms a close sward. It is good in meadow and permanent pasture mixtures, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, standing well our hot climate. *Per bush., price variable.* Per lb., 15 cts.

SWEET VERNAL.

(Anthoxanthum odoratum.)

Its chief merits are its early growth, and continuing to throw up its root foliage until late in autumn. It yields but a scanty portion of herbage for meadows, but the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when dying improves and sweetens the hay. It is recommended in mixtures for sheep pastures. Height from one to two feet. Per lb., 60 cts.

SHEEP FESCUE.

(Festuca ovina.)

This grass grows naturally on light, dry, sandy soils. In quantity of produce it is inferior to the other Fescues, but from being succulent and nutritious it should always enter into the composition of pastures on which sheep are to be kept, as they are very fond of it, and mutton from such pastures is of the finest flavor. Average height fifteen inches. Per lb., 20 cts.

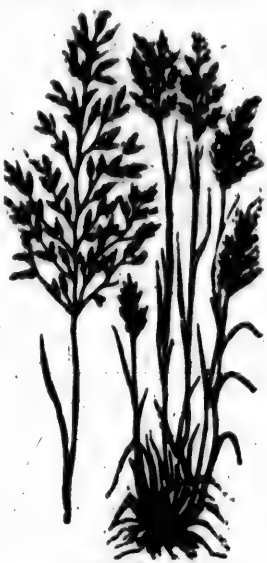
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

(Avena elatior.)

This grass may be found useful for sowing upon lands where a coarse herbage is required, or upon soils of an inferior description, and such as are incapable of supporting the more desirable varieties. Particularly adapted for dry soils. Per lb., 25 cts.

MEADOW FESCUE.

ORCHARD.



WOOD MEADOW.

TIMOTHY.

(*Phleum Pratense.*)

As a crop to cut for hay, this grass is probably unsurpassed by any other variety in cultivation, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Timothy thrives best on moist or loamy soils, and yields very large crops. On sandy or gravelly lands it can, by great care, be made to produce fair crops, but is not suited for such; some other grasses are better adapted, and much more profitable. The after growth of Timothy being so light, it affords very poor pasture after cutting, and can never be used effectually as a pasture grass. It should not be sown alone unless upon a favorable soil, and for the purpose of cutting for hay. *Per bushel, price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa nemoralis.*)

This grass, as its name implies, is found naturally in shady woods, and is well adapted for growing under trees and in shady situations, but will also thrive on exposed places, and even on inferior soils. It forms a fine sward where few other grasses can exist; produces foliage in abundance early in spring, fine, succulent, and very nutritive herbage, which cattle are extremely fond of, but grows rather slowly after being cut. Should be introduced into all mixtures for permanent pastures. Grows from eighteen inches to two feet. Per lb., 35 cts.

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa aquatica.*)

Grows naturally in, and by, the side of muddy pools, lakes and sluggish rivers; also on rich alluvial soils. Leaves long, broad, tapering to a point and of a vivid green; roots powerfully creeping; yields an immense bulk of coarse nutritious herbage, but is apt, by its rapid growth and creeping roots, to choke up ditches and small streams. It is one of the tallest and most productive herbage of all grasses, and deserves attention, especially in those districts suited to its growth. Per lb., 45 cts.

YELLOW OAT GRASS.

(*Avena flavescens.*)

Grows naturally in dry pasture on light and good soils. It yields a considerable bulk of fine herbage, arrives early at maturity, and deserves to form a portion of all mixtures on light, dry soils, either for mowing or pasturing. Per lb., 60 cts.

HUNGARIAN.

(*Panicum Germanicum.*)

This is an annual forage plant, and one of the most valuable for a soiling crop. It will grow in any ordinary soil, but succeeds best in soils of medium consistency and well matured. It may be sown as late as the middle of June with the assurance of having a full crop of green grass, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is excellent for cattle in winter when cut before the seed ripens, and cured as hay. It is excellent as a green crop for plowing in, and withstands the most severe drought. *Price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

COMMON MILLET.

(*Panicum miliaceum.*)

The Millet is very similar in habit and growth to the Hungarian, but produces a more abundant crop, and of a coarser nature. When the crop is cut, shortly after it begins to change color, and cured as hay, it is considered by many to be preferable for milch cows to Timothy hay, and of more value than the same quantity of unthreshed oats, owing to the large amount of seed it contains. *Price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.

A variety not so early as the common Millet, but yields a much larger crop on good soil. Will grow from three to five feet in height, the heads condensed with numerous little spikes. When well matured the hay is soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and when ripe will stand for two weeks or more without falling or wasting. The seed is round and golden yellow in color. *Price variable.* Per lb., 20 cts.

MIXTURES OF

NATURAL GRASSES AND CLOVERS

FOR RENOVATING

Old and Worn-out Pastures.

Grass lands, which have been frequently mown without receiving a proportionate supply of manure, always become deficient in the most valuable and nutritive grasses, and also become patchy from other causes. By sowing about fourteen pounds of Renovating Mixture per acre the sward will be wonderfully improved, both as regards quantity and quality of produce. April or May are the best months for sowing, or after hay is taken off, and previous to rain, if possible. When ordering please state the class of soil and condition of the meadow or pasture, also lay of the field, whether high or low.

25 lbs. or over, 15 cents per lb.; less quantity, 20 cents per lb.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY.

The following Mixtures of Grasses and Clovers for alternate crops have been selected, after careful observations and experiments with the different varieties, and proportioned for the purposes required. The kinds recommended for one year will yield the heaviest product in that time, and for two or three years' lay, care has been taken to reduce the quantities, or exclude altogether, some kinds which, though usually recommended and sown for these crops, do not endure in the land for so long a period. A three or four years' lay sown with such grasses and clovers, that are only of annual or biennial duration, must be either very thin or foul at the end of the period for which it was laid; whereas, if a proper selection of those varieties capable of lasting the whole of the desired period were sown, the lay would remain in full plant, free from weeds or objectionable grasses, and be more profitable during the whole time the land is in grass.

There is an increasing demand for grass seeds for remaining down for two or more years, and, in the present depressed condition of agriculture, the system of extending the period during which rotation grasses remain down has many advantages, while the cost of suitable seeds is much less than those for permanent pasture.

All the seeds used in the following Mixtures are of the FINEST QUALITY, pure and true. Each variety will be sent separately, when ordered in quantity to seed five acres or over, if so desired; otherwise they will be mixed ready for use, the light and heavy seeds being kept separate, for the purpose of sowing at two casts.

Quotations are given for the quantity of seed for an acre (as specified); for less quantity than to seed an acre the pound prices are charged. No charge for bags or sacks when seed for five or more acres are ordered, unless ordered to be sent in separate kinds or in small quantities, then bags are charged extra.

No. 1.

Grasses and Clovers for One Year's Hay.

Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Orchard Grass, Timothy,
Red Clover, Scarlet Clover,
Alsike Clover, Trefoil Clover,
and Lucerne Clover.

Allowing 22 pounds per acre.

a.—On light soils, per acre, $2.50; per lb., 15 cents.
b.—On medium soils, " 2.25; " 15 "
c.—On heavy soils, " 2.25; " 15 "

No. 2.

For Two Years' Mowing or Grazing.

Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Meadow Fescue Grass, Timothy,
Red Clover, Scarlet Clover,
Alsike Clover, Trefoil Clover,
and White Clover.

Allowing 25 pounds per acre.

a.—On light soils, per acre, $2.50; per lb., 17 cents.
b.—On medium soils, " 2.75; " 17 "
c.—On heavy soils, " 2.75; " 17 "

No. 3.

For One Year's Hay and Two Years' Pasture.

Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Meadow Fescue Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Crested Dogstail Grass, Timothy,
Red Clover, Scarlet Clover,
Alsike Clover, Lucerne Clover
and White Clover.

Allowing 28 pounds per acre.

a.—On light soils, per acre, $3.00; per lb., 17 cents.
b.—On medium soils, " 3.00; " 17 "
c.—On heavy soils, " 3.50; " 20 "

No. 4.

For Three Years' Mowing and Grazing in Orchards and Shaded Situations.

Evergreen Meadow Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail Grass, Italian Rye Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Timothy,
Wood Meadow Grass, Trefoil Clover,
Mammoth Clover, and White Clover.

Allowing 26 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $3.50; per lb., 20 cts.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS
FOR
PERMANENT PASTURE.

These select mixtures of seeds are calculated to produce, on the various soils for which they are adapted, a constant succession of all the best and most nutritious grasses and clovers, in suitable proportions, during the entire season. They may seem expensive when compared with the price usually paid for permanent pasture mixtures, largely composed of Rye Grass; but it should be borne in mind that such permanent mixtures have not been by any means satisfactory, as Rye Grass will not endure our seasons for more than the second season after sowing; whereas selections of the seeds given below will produce profitable pastures the first year after they have been laid down, and will increase in profitableness year by year, if ordinary care be given them.

Quotations are for the price of seed for an acre; for less than will seed one acre, the pound prices are charged. No charge for bags or sacks when seed for five acres or more is ordered, unless requested to be sent in separate varieties, or when ordered in small quantities; in such cases bags are charged extra.

Light and heavy seeds will be sent separate.

No. 5.

For Pastures on Light Soils.

Crested Dogstail Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail Grass, Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Mammoth Clover,
Sheep's Fescue Grass, Timothy,
Alsike Clover, Red Top Grass.
Lucerne Clover, Red Clover, and White Clover.

Allowing 30 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $3.75; per lb., 17 cents.

No. 6.

For Pastures on Medium Soils.

Crested Dogstail Grass, Meadow Fescue Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail Grass, Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Red Top Grass,
Sheep's Fescue Grass, Alsike Clover,
Yellow Oat Grass, Timothy.
Lucerne Clover, Red Clover, White Clover and Trefoil Clover.

Allowing 30 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $4.00; per lb., 20 cents.

No. 7.

For Moist Lands, and Those Occasionally Overflowed.

Creeping Bent-grass, Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail Grass, Orchard Grass,
Timothy, Trefoil,
and White Clover.

Allowing 30 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $3.00; per lb., 15 cents.

No. 8.

For Pastures on Well Drained Soils.

Recommended by Prof. Brown,

Meadow Fescue Grass, Meadow Foxtail Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Red Top Grass,
Timothy, Yellow Oat Grass,
Lucerne Clover, Alsike Clover,
Red Clover, White Clover,
And Yellow Clover.

Allowing 35 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $3.50; per lb., 20 cents.

No. 9.

For Pastures on Well Drained Soils, composed of the Same Varieties as No. 8.

Allowing 28 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $4.00; per lb., 20 cents.

[This and No. 7 have been our standard mixtures for the past eight years. Our many customers who have sown them, speak most favorably of the results, and strongly recommend their more general use.]

No. 10.

For Sandy and Gravelly Soils.

Crested Dogstail Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Red Top Grass, Sheep's Fescue,
Trefoil, Lucerne Clover, and Tall Oat Grass.

Allowing 32 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $4.25; per lb., 20 cents.

No. 11.

For Pastures in Orchards and Shaded Places.

Evergreen Meadow Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass,
Hard Fescue Grass, Italian Rye Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass,
Sweet Vernal, Timothy, Wood Meadow Grass, Red Clover, Trefoil and White Clovers.

Allowing 30 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $3.75; per lb., 18 cents.

No. 12.

Finest Mixtures of Dwarf Evergreen Grasses, for Lawns, Croquet and Lacrosse Grounds, Public Parks, etc.

Allowing 40 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, $10.00; per lb., 30 cents.

The varieties of Grass Seeds used in the above Mixture are the purest that can be obtained, and are so blended that, under favorable conditions, they will produce in the shortest possible time a PERFECT LAWN, of a bright, rich green, and, when kept regularly shorn, will form a close, soft velvety sward, and entirely free from that tufty appearance so commonly found in using most lawn mixtures.

White Clover is only added when requested. On dry soils, or where the convenience of water is not at hand, a little clover is often beneficial, but where a liberal supply of water can be given through the dry, hot weather, the finest lawns are those free from clover.

"QUEEN CITY"

LAWN GRASS

THE FINEST LAWN MIXTURE KNOWN.....Per lb., 30 cts

PREPARATION AND FORMATION OF LAWNS, CROQUET GROUNDS, ETC., FROM SEEDS.

The ground should be raked and rolled before sowing. After the seed is scattered the ground should be again well rolled; all weeds must be carefully removed as soon as they make their appearance, and when the grass has grown to the height of three or four inches it should be cut and rolled. Frequent cutting and rolling is of great importance when a fine, close and soft turf is required. If left too long in spring before cutting, or allowed to grow strong in summer, and more especially if not closely mown at the final cutting in autumn, the grass becomes coarse; the stronger kinds overpowering the weaker and best, and ultimately the surface becomes rough and patchy, and its fine appearance destroyed. May and September are the best months for sowing, and the quantity of seed required for sowing in about one pound to the rod, or forty pounds to the acre.

An occasional dressing of liquid manure is beneficial, which promotes a healthy growth to the young sward. A top dressing of fine manure, after close cutting, is also of great benefit the last of autumn.

We strongly recommend the use of lawn mowers in cutting lawns, as the scythe, unless carefully used, is apt to cut too close and injure the grass roots.

HOW TO MANAGE A LAWN.

To keep a lawn in the finest condition it should be regularly cut and not allowed to stand till the grass grows too high. During the growing season cut once a week, but not while the grass is wet by dew, rain, or the hose, as it not only injures the grass, but leaves the surface rough and shaggy. The frequent cutting of the grass after it attains a certain height produces a soft velvety growth, which cannot otherwise be obtained, and for this purpose there is nothing that will so thoroughly do the work as a well-sharpened Lawn Mower, and which can be regulated to any desired height of cut.

The too frequent watering, except in very hot dry weather, tends to make the grass tender and liable to burn under the hot sun during July and August. When applying water, give it a thorough soaking; this is more beneficial than light and too frequent sprinkling. The best time to water a lawn is towards evening that the heat of the sun may not dry it up before penetrating to the roots.

Use "Queen City" Lawn Fertilizer if you desire a handsome, bright green, and luxuriant Lawn; there is nothing to equal it.

"QUEEN CITY" RENOVATING LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

Lawns that have become thin or patchy can be renovated and thickened to a beautiful sward by the use of this mixture, which is composed of the finest varieties of perennial grasses for a lawn, with a small quantity of white clover. The seed should be sown in April or May, or may be sown in September. First rake the thin parts of the lawn where the seed is to be sown, then scatter the seed evenly, rather more than one pound to the rod, and rake over with a spade or use a heavy roller, that the soil may be well packed about the seed, which will cause it to germinate quickly and evenly. *Price per package, 25 cts.*

USEFUL TABLES.

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre of ground.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	½ lb.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 100 plants	8 lbs.
Barley	3 bush.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1 bush.
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 100 hills	½ "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4 "
Buckwheat	¾ bush.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	½ lb.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	¾ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants	½ lb.
Corn, Alpha and White Dutch	8 bus.
" Learning, Large Red and Crimson Twelve	8 "
" Medium or Common	10 "
Corn, Sweet, 1 quart to 300 hills	12 "
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	4 "
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills	¾ "
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants	½ oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	¾ bus.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 20 feet of drill	—
Grass, Blue Kentucky	2 bus.
" Blue English	1 "
" Hungarian and Millet	½ "
" Mixed Lawn	3 to 4 "
" Orchard, Perannial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 "
" Timothy	½ "
Hemp	1 bush.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4 oz.
Kohl Rabbi, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	1½ lbs.
Leek, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	4 "
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	4 "
Marrow, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	2 "
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2½ "
" Water, 1 oz. to 50 hills	2½ "
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 "
Oats	2½ bus.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "
" " for Sets	30 to 40 "
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 10 feet of drill	8 "
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 "
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	2 "
Peas, garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	2½ "
" Field	2½ "
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	4 "
Potatoes	8 "
Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills	3 "
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 "
Rye	1½ bus.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	10 "
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	2 "
Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 50 hills	2 "
" Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3 "
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	3 "
Turnip, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	2 lbs.
Vetches	2 bus.
Wheat	1 to 2 "

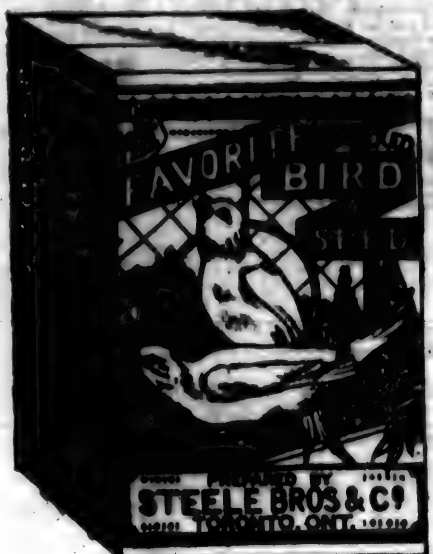
Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.
½ feet	174,240
1 "	43,560
1½ feet	19,360
2 "	10,890
2½ "	6,969
3 feet by 1 feet	14,520
3 " 2 feet	7,260
3 " 3 "	4,840
4 " 1 foot	10,888
4 " 2 feet	5,444
4 " 3 "	3,629
4 " 4 "	2,722
5 " 5 "	1,742
6 feet	1,210
7 "	888
8 "	680
9 "	537
10 "	435
11 "	360
12 "	302
15 "	193
18 "	134
20 "	108
25 "	69
30 "	48

Weight of Various Articles which custom has established.

Apples	per bush.	48	lbs.
Apples, dried	"	22	"
Barley	"	48	"
Beans	"	60	"
Buckwheat	"	48	"
Blue Grass, Kentucky	"	14	"
" English	"	24	"
Bran	"	20	"
Canary Seed	"	60	"
Clover Seed	"	60	"
Corn, shelled	"	56	"
" on ear	"	70	"
Corn Meal	"	50	"
Charcoal	"	22	"
Coal, Mineral	"	80	"
Cranberries	"	66	"
Dried Peaches	"	33	"
Flax Seed	"	56	"
Hemp Seed	"	44	"
Hungarian Grass Seed	"	48	"
Peaches, lemping measure	"	33	"
Millet	"	50	"
Malt	"	38	"
Oats	"	32	"
Orchard Grass	"	14	"
Onions	"	57	"
Peas	per bush.	60	lbs.
Plastering Hair	"	8	"
Rape Seed	"	50	"
Rye	"	56	"
Red Top Grass Seed	"	14	"
Salt, Coarse	"	50	"
" Fine	"	56	"
Sweet Potatoes	"	55	"
Timothy Seed	"	45	"
Turnips	"	55	"
Wheat	"	60	"
Beef and Pork, per bbl., net		200	"
Flour, per bbl., net		196	"
White Fish and Trout, per bbl., net		200	"
Salt, per bbl		280	"
Lime, "		220	"
Hay, well settled, per cubic foot		4½	"
Corn, on cob, in bin	"	22	"
" shelled,	"	32	"
Wheat,	"	48	"
Oats,	"	26	"
Potatoes,	"	33	"
Sand, dry	"	150	"
Clay compact,	"	150	"
Marble,	"	170	"
Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord		5,000	"

BIRD SEEDS, BIRD GRAVEL, ETC.



STEELE BROS. & CO.'S

"FAVORITE" BIRD FOOD.

Handy put up in packages, each containing a choice mixture of the best Rape, Canary, German Hemp, English Millet, with a very small quantity of Hemp—also a piece of Cuttle Fish in every package; with a guarantee that all Seeds packed under this brand are of the finest quality, thoroughly cleaned and mixed in proportions recommended by the best German Bird Fanciers. Our engraving shows one part of the package; the other sides are equally attractive and handsomely finished in colors.

FOR SALE BY

GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

If our "Favorite" Bird Food is not to be obtained in your town, send us 15 cents and the name of your Grocer or Druggist and we will send you a pound package by mail.

Silver Crystal Bird Gravel.

By the use of this Gravel, birds are kept in good health and song, from its suitable nature in aiding digestion. Without proper gravel, birds become drowsy, stupid and often die. A 5 pound package for 10 cts.; sent by mail, prepaid, for 15 cts.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary, re-cleaned (3 lbs. for 25 cts.), per lb., 10 cts. | German Rape (3 lb. for 25 cts.), per lb., 10 cts.
Hemp, " " 10 " | Cuttle Fish Bone, " " 25 "

Add 5 cents per pound for postage.

STEELE BROS. & CO.'S

"QUEEN CITY" LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.

We especially recommend the use of our "Queen City" Lawn and Garden Fertilizer as being the best dressing of this character ever introduced, and containing all the constituents required to produce a growth of grass of a luxuriant nature and rich green color. We call special attention to the fact that our *Fertilizer is absolutely odorless*, which advantage, we believe, is not enjoyed by any other lawn dressing, and is also so clean that the most fastidious person can apply it without dirtying the organs of sight or smell. It being quick in action, the effect can be seen immediately after the first rain or sprinkling with the hose, and, going directly to the roots of the grasses, stimulates them to greater activity, thereby thickening the sward and producing a finer growth, which remains rich, green and velvety throughout the season. Its superiority over stable manure can hardly be estimated, as the latter, in addition to disfiguring the lawn by its unsightly appearance, gives out an unpleasant odor, and always contains weeds and other undesirable seeds. Great care should be exercised to distribute the Fertilizer evenly and not in greater quantity than recommended, as a too liberal application will injure the grass. It can be applied in the spring and autumn, or as often as the grass seems to need nourishment. In making new lawns, apply some time the seed is sown, and rake in with the seed. Never apply the dressing while the grass is wet. Any time the grass is dry will answer, but the best time is just before a shower.

Trial Bag, for 10 x 25 feet ..... 50 cts. | 25 lb. bag, for 30 x 50 feet $1 25
" " 30 x 35 " ..... 75 | 50 " " 100 x 25 " 2 00

PERUVIAN GUANO

For forcing early vegetables or other garden crops, our Pure Peruvian Guano is especially recommended. It is largely used by florists. A weak solution, applied once or twice a week, is very beneficial for house plants. Price per lb., 10 cents; by mail (post paid), 15 cents; 25 lbs. for $1.25; per bag 100 lbs., $3.00.

"STANDARD" PLANT FOOD.

To produce a healthy, luxuriant growth, earlier and more abundant blossoms, of a richer coloring, it is necessary to feed your plants. The "Standard Food for Plants" is made expressly for this purpose, and is the best, most economical, or genuine, and cannot be recommended too highly for the purpose for which it is made. It does away with the use of stimulants, and promotes a strong, healthy growth and [illegible]

The Plant Food is [illegible] and is immediately available in proper form for the plant to [illegible] Apply to [illegible] the [illegible] a sudden and healthful growth does not [illegible] Other fertilizers you [illegible] Standard for use in each package.

Plant Food by mail (post paid), as per [illegible] for 25 cents.

PURE BONE MEAL

Exceptionally fine ground and made from pure bone, without [illegible] Unsurpassed as a fertilizer. Sunflowers and Plants will thrive to the [illegible] when they want; 5 lbs. for 25 cts.; 1 per 100 lbs., $1.25; 5 per 100, $5.00.

BONE MANURE.

Bone Manure as a fertilizing agent is applicable to a greater variety of plants than almost any other, having one property attached to it that is not generally common to others, viz.:—that of acting as a mechanical agent, by the slow decomposition, in adding a greater porosity to the soil.

It is highly recommended for Vine Borders, for planting with the soil when planting fruit trees, potted plants, and nearly all field plants.

Sold only in original barrels containing about 250 lbs. Single barrel lots at $1.75 per 100 lbs. Spot lots, 5 lots, barrels included.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

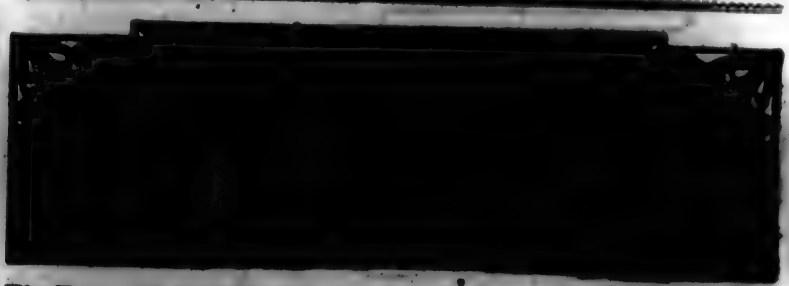
This valuable fertilizer is applicable to nearly all varieties of plants, and may be applied in varying proportions, without risk or injury, and the results are most gratifying.

For Grain Crops, after the land has been prepared for seed, apply the Superphosphate in quantity from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre, then sow the grain and harrow all in together.

As a Top Dressing for Grass Lands, from 200 to 300 pounds per acre should be applied early in spring, and it may have the benefit of the early spring rains.

It is of great value for all variety of fruit trees, vines and garden crops, and if mixed with Bone Dust forms a most durable fertilizer, and can be applied without danger or injury to the seed or plants.

Sold only in original barrels containing about 250 lbs. Single barrel lots at $2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5 per 100, 5 lots, barrels included.



Fir Tree Oil. Soluble insecticide, effectively destroying all kinds of pests to which plants are subject. Equally effective on Animals, and in bathing on the skin and hands when used as a wash. Full directions with each bottle. (Cannot send by mail). Per bottle, 75 cts.

Mealy Bug Destroyer. A safe preparation for the complete eradication of the [illegible] mealy bug, and other insects on plants and trees. (Cannot be sent by mail.) Per bottle, 50 cts.

Whale Oil Soap. One of the most effective and cheapest remedies to destroy slugs, worms and other insects on trees, shrubs, gardens and house plants. About seven gallons of water to one pound of soap is used for applying to foliage. Per lb., 25 cts.

Tobacco Soap. A valuable preparation for washing and syringing plants, trees, etc.; ½ lb. jars, each 75 cts.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with green fly, etc. Per lb., 25 cents; 10 lbs. for $1.00.

Persian Insect Powder. Very destructive to house flies, insects on plants, beetles, etc. By mail (post paid), per lb., $1.00.

Gishurst's Compound. For destroying green fly, mealy bug, thrip, mildew, etc. Per packet, 50 cts.

Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder. Thoroughly eradicates scab, ticks, lice, and ticks, and keeps the fleece clear of them for many months after using it. Destructive with each package. Price for package sufficient for dipping 25 to 35 sheep (post paid), 50 cts.

Slug Shot. For destroying Potato bugs and slugs on Tomato and Egg Plants, Currant worms, Cabbage lice, and worms, beetles, striped bugs on Melons, Squashes, Turnips, Beets, canker worms and caterpillars on Fruit and Ornamental Trees, flea bugs, cutworms, etc. Price, 5 and 10 lb. packages, 6 cts. per lb.

The "Planet Jr." ... ... and "Fire-Fly" FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

This Famous line of Tools has long been the most complete and popular made, and we offer them this season with further improvements and with confidence that all purchasers will be delighted with them. Send for the full descriptive 1900 Catalogue; forty illustrations.

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill

Sows all garden seeds accurately, at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and marking the next row all at one passage in the most perfect and reliable manner. It holds ⅔ quarts. It has no complicated levers, brushes, cogs, springs, or shakers to get out of order; it is notorious, automatic, self-cleansing and accurate; it is remarkable for simplicity, strength and for ease and perfection of work in the field. No one having use for a seed drill can afford to buy any other; it is the best.

PRICE, BOXED, $9.00.

Truckers, market-gardeners, onion growers and all who raise vegetables in quantity, should supply themselves also with the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe (described below).

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill,

WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

This tool is unrivalled in beauty of design, perfection of finish, convenience and capacity for work. It is suitable for either the farm or the garden. As a Seed Drill it is the same as the No. 2 (see description above), except in size. It holds one quart. For after care of the crop it is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow.

As a Rake, it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting, and also for delicate after cultivation of the crop and for covering seeds, etc., etc.

As a Hoe, it works rapidly and cleanly both sides of the row at once when plants are small; between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage.

As a Plow it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows in and from, etc.

As a Cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered and polished steel.

PRICE, BOXED, $12.00.

THE "FIRE-FLY" WHEEL GARDEN PLOW.

Makes the cost of a vegetable garden a pleasure, and those who could not find time to keep a garden, if attempting cultivation with the ordinary hand hoe, can raise their own vegetables economically with the "Fire-Fly." It takes the place of the horse and plow, or cultivator, requiring no wide handlebars to turn on, and is invaluable during all the gardening season.

PRICE, $7.00.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe,

CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED.

This popular tool has been *completely remodelled*; in greatly simplified, strengthened, and improved, and merits the thorough admiration of every practical gardener. Each tool is sent out with a pair of rakes, a pair of hoes, a pair of 4-inch sweeps, a pair of cultivator teeth and a pair of plows. The wheels are adjustable in height, and the arch is high enough to enable the operator to work both sides of the row at once until plants are over 18 inches high; then the wheels can be set to run close together and the tool used between the rows. Leaf guards (detachable) go with each machine, to be used when plants extend into a wide row. This tool is light, very simple, very strong, made of the best material and highly finished, and nothing exceeds the perfection and variety of work it performs. It will do the work of six men with ordinary hand hoes.

PRICE, BOXED, $8.00.

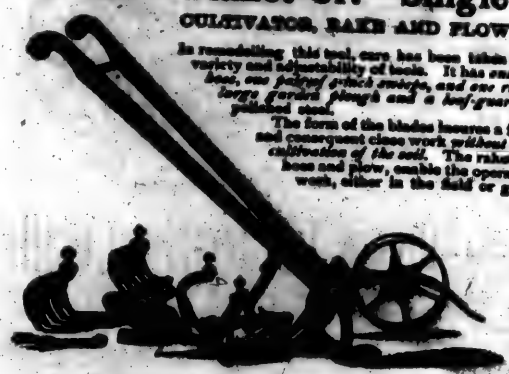
Plain Double Wheel Hoe.

To meet a demand from some sections, the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will be offered with only one pair of Hoes and without leaf guards, as the "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe. This makes a very effective and cheap tool for parties who have limited work or chiefly hoeing.

PRICE, BOXED, $4.50.

The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe,

CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED.



In remodelling this tool, care has been taken to combine lightness, great strength, variety and adjustability of tools. It has *one pair of garden rakes, one pair of finger hoes, one pair of 4-inch sweeps, and one reversible cultivator or marking tooth, a large garden plough and a leaf guard.* All the blades are tempered and polished steel.

The form of the blades insures a forward slanting cut next to the plant, and consequent close work *without danger*, and at the same time thorough *cultivation of the soil.* The rakes and sweeps in combination with the hoes and plow, enable the operator to perform almost every variety of work, either in the field or garden. A leaf guard (detachable), is very useful in late hoeing. All rows, from 6 *to* 18 *inches* apart, can be perfectly hoed at *one passage.* The frame allows every desirable adjustment, is quickly raised or lowered to regulate depth, and the wheel can be attached centrally or at *one side of the machine*, giving the operator the *important advantage* of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage when desired.

PRICE, $6.00. BOXED.

The "Fire Fly" Single Wheel Hoe,

CULTIVATOR AND PLOW COMBINED.

This convenient tool has rapidly convinced practical gardeners of its high merits. It combines lightness and strength with great adjustability, while its highly polished and tempered steel tools make gardening comparatively a pleasure. The tools are all made after the most perfect models, and are: First, *a pair of admirable hoes* which can be set to work to and from the row, and to any desired depth. Next, a set of *three reversible cultivator teeth*, to be used together or singly, or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a *large excellent garden plow.* The whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearance and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation.

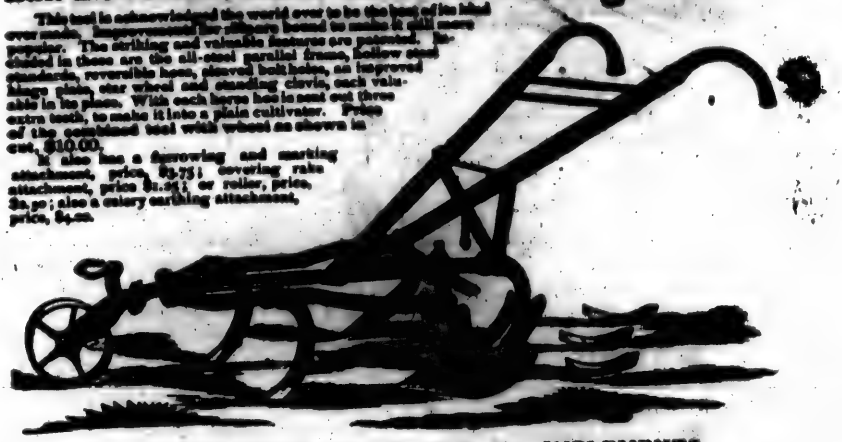
PRICE, $5.00. BOXED.

THE "PLANET JR." HOLLOW STEEL STANDARD

Horse Hoe Cultivator, Coverer, Hacker and Furrower, Celery Earther, etc.

This tool is acknowledged the world over to be the best of its kind ever made. Improvements for 1897 have caused us to make it still more popular. The striking and valuable features are patented. Its standards, reversible hoes, pivoted bolt holes, an improved hinge plate, star wheel and standing clevis, each valuable in its place. With each horse hoe is sent out three extra teeth, to make it into a plain cultivator. Price of the combined tool with wheel as shown in cut, $10.00.

It also has a furrowing and marking attachment, price, $3.75; covering rake attachment, price $1.25; or roller, price, $2.50; also a celery earthing attachment, price, $4.00.



SEPARATE PARTS OF "PLANET JR." IMPLEMENTS.

We keep a full stock of repairs for all of these implements. The following are parts most frequently required:

Horse Hoe side wheels		each	$1 00
" " rear shovels, 4½-inch		"	25
" " triangular steels, 7-inch		"	50
" " " " 8-inch		"	1 00
" " cultivator steels, 1¾ inch	per set of five, $1.25	"	25
" " " " 3-inch	per set of five, $1.50	"	35
" " wheels only		"	75
" " wheels with side brackets		"	1 25
Wheel Hoe side steels, 6½-inch	per pair, 50 cents	"	50
" " " 8-inch	per pair, 75 cents	"	75
" " plow steels		"	1 00

The "Planet Jr." Drills, Wheel Hoes, etc., that they may always be ahead of competition have been altered nearly every year. When ordering any repairs for these send a SKETCH OF PARTS, THE NUMBER, if any cast in it; if a Drill, the HEIGHT OF WHEEL, and the year purchased. Attention to this will save delay and prevent errors. Repairs always cash with orders.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

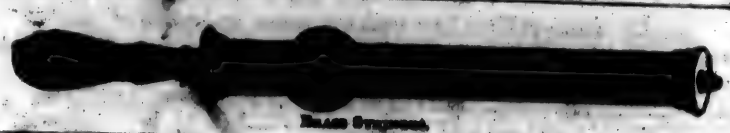
WIRE

TREE PROTECTORS.

The destruction to young fruit orchards is so great every winter from the effects of the field mole or mice that a simple and cheap device has been introduced which will effectually protect young trees from the ravages of these little pests. It is made of woven wire, 6 x 16 inches, and easily placed around the tree, as shown in the engraving, thus preventing these pests from stripping the bark off which is sure destruction to the tree.

Fruit growers, who have expended large sums of money and time in planting out young orchards, cannot afford to take further chances without this protector when they can be so readily procured and at such small cost.

Price, 25 for $1.00; 50 for $1.75; per 100, $3.00.



Brass Syringes.

GARDEN LINES.

Of best material, each..... 25

GARDEN REELS.

Iron, plain, with stake..... 70
" triangle, with stake..... 90

HOES.

Dutch scuffel, almost indispensable in any garden, 6 inch..... Each 60
7 inches..... " 65
" ..... " 70

KNIVES.

Asparagus, Imported, best Sheffield make..... 2 00
Budding, ivory handle..... 90
Pruning, stag handle, crooked blade..... 75
Grass Edging, crescent shape..... 1 00

LABELS.

Wood, for pots, plain, 4 in. per 100..... 15
" " " " per 1000..... 70
" " painted " per 100..... 15
" " " " per 1000..... 1 00

MATS, ARCHANGEL.

4½x2½ ft., each, 75 cts.; per doz..... 7 50

NEEDLES.

For sewing grain bags, each..... 10

PLANT STAKES.

Green painted, tapering, very neatly finished, of light wood and very useful for tying plants, shrubs, etc. Price, per doz., 18 inch., 25c.; 24 inch., 35c.; 30 inch., 50c.; 36 inch., 65c.; 42 inch., 75c. 48 inch., 10c. each; 60 inch., 13c. each. Heavy for Dahlias, each, 3 ft., 10c.; 4 ft., 13c.; 5 ft., 15c.; 6 ft., 20c.

RAKES.

Daisy, for cleaning Lawns, 22 teeth..... 80 50
Garden, malleable iron, no handles, 10 teeth, 20c.; 12 teeth 35c.; 14 teeth, 40c.
Garden, steel, with handles, 60 and 70c.
Lawn, steel, each..... 1 00

ROFFIA.

The best tying material for plants, etc., 10 lbs. for $3.50; per lb. 40c.

SAWS.

Heavy for pruning, each..... 1 00

SCISSORS.

Short and heavy for pruning..... 1 00
French Secateurs..... 1 10
Flower Gatherers, silver plated..... 90 cts & 1 20

SHEARS.

Hedge or Lawn, best imported, 8 inch..... 1 25
" " 9 inch..... 1 40
Ladies', durable and useful for light work..... 1 60

SPRINKLERS.

RUBBER SPRINKLER.

For sprinkling Cut Flowers, Seedlings, plants, damping clothes, etc.

Price..... 81 00
By mail..... 1 10

SYRINGES, BRASS.

The very finest goods in the market. Each syringe is supplied with one jet, a coarse and fine rose.

Ladies' 14 inch. x 1 inch. barrel, light, each..... 90 50
Gardeners' 16 x 1¼ inch. barrel, strong..... 2 00
Greenhouse 28 x 1¼ inch. barrel, heavy..... 2 25
" 28 x 1½ inch. barrel, patent valve... 4 00

IMPROVED HAND WEEDER.

We can recommend this little tool as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY WAY.

It pays its cost many times in a single day's use for weeding the flower or vegetable garden, strawberries, etc.

Price (post-paid), 30 cts.

TROWELS, GARDEN.

Light and handy, 6 inch, each..... 20
Polished steel, 7 inch, each..... 30

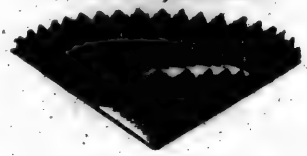
FLORISTS' SUNDRIES.

Pot Covers, imitation leather, handsome style, for 3 inch pot, each 15 cts.; per doz..... 81 50
Sexagon, Honey, for 7 in. pot, each 40c.; per doz 4 00
Gilt, fancy, round, for 5 in. pot, each 30c.; per doz 2 75
Gilt, very neat, for 7 inch. pot, each, 35c., per doz 3 50
Tin Foil, in long strips, 5 inch. wide, per lb..... 15
Tooth Picks, 10 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 25 cts.
Wire Annealed (Prices subject to change).—
No. 24, per lb., 10 cts.; 12 lbs..... 1 20
No. 26, " 15 " 12 lbs..... 1 50
No. 30, " 25 " 12 lbs..... 2 50

HYACINTH GLASSES.

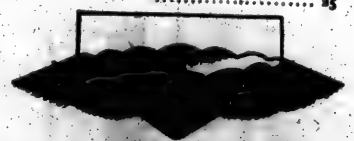
In assorted colors, plain, blue, green, wine and amber, Flat or Eye pattern, each, 20 cts. per doz..... 2 00
Tall, each, 15 cts.; per doz..... 1 65

BOUQUET HOLDERS.



CARTONS.

3 inch. per half dozen..... 6 cts
4 " " " 10
5 " " " 15
7 " " " 20
..... 25



WHITE TIN SCALLOPS.

4 inch. per half dozen..... 25 cts
5 " " " 30
6 " " " 40
7 " " " 50

BRIDAL BOUQUET HOLDERS.

The finest in the market, with beautiful rich lace and satin trimmings; all in round shape. From 5 to 7 inches in diameter; measure does not include the lace.

No. 42 Scalloped Edges, each..... 81 50
No. 56 " each..... 1 75
No. 270 " each..... 2 00
No. 150 " each..... 3 00

FLOWER BASKETS

We have always in stock a desirable line of the Newest Designs in Braid, Willow, Green Rush and Swiss Moss Baskets, which are among the finest designs for Table Decorations or florists' use, ranging in prices from 30 cents upwards.

SWISS MOSS BASKETS.

No. 17.

No. 10, 3 inch., plain, per doz.	30
No. 15, 6½ " " "	75
No. 17, 7½ " fancy edge, pale blue and white, with tinsel, each	30
No. 20, 9½, fancy edged, rush, each	35

These are largely used by Florists for filling with natural flowers, and are also neat and pretty when made up with Everlastings, making handsome table ornaments.

NOVELTIES.

No. 165, Round Rush for 6 inch flower-pot, three legs, ring handles, each	45
No. 166, Oval, Swiss pattern, 12 inch, fancy straw and rush	50
No. 167, Oblong, 11 x 6 inch, willow and plaited straw, handsome for table	60
No. 168, Square willow, 9 inch, folding edge, pink and tinsel, fancy	60
No. 169, Rush, three lip, tall handle, fine for table, 9 inch., stands 16 inches high	60
No. 170, Rush Hat, 14 inch wide, for stand or wall	1 00
No. 171, Conical, fancy straw hat on easel, 18 inches high	1 00
No. 172, Pan-shaped Rush Vase on stand, 15 inches high	1 00
No. 173, Square, rush and willow on legs, stands 14 inch high, 10 inch square, ring handles, handsome for table or fancy work basket	1 25
No. 174, Round Rush, fancy edge, pot-shaped, standing on short legs, 11 inch in diameter, 11 inch high	1 75
No. 175, Gipsy Kettle, rush, with handle, 8 inch diameter, 16 inches high	1 25

Bridesmaid Colonial.

Sheaf with Shield or Easel.

FLORAL DESIGNS

IN NATURAL OR EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

We can supply any of the undermentioned designs in either Natural Flowers, or handsomely made up with Everlastings and trimmed with appropriate artificial flowers. The latter comes at much less cost than the Natural Flowers, have a fine appearance and will stand for almost an indefinite time, keeping their form and beauty perfect, while designs filled with Natural Flowers soon become withered and unsightly. For mortuary decorations the Everlastings are fast gaining favor. For the convenience of those living in sections where there are no greenhouses from which to procure flowers, we can supply designs on very short notice, having made arrangements with the best city florists for Natural Flowers, while in the Everlastings we always keep a stock ready for sending out on short notice.

Orders by telegraph for either will receive prompt attention, and forwarded by Express C. O. D.

In the following list the columns under

"D" gives the price, if wishing to order the wire design only.

"N," the cost of design made up in Natural Flowers.

"E," the cost of Design made up in Everlasting flowers, while the first column gives size of the design.

DESIGNS IN

[illegible] or Everlastings

WREATHS.

Size.	D.	N.	E.
6 in. each	5 cts.	$ 1 50	$2 00
8 "	7	2 00	2 75
12 "	15	5 00	5 00
18 "	25	12 50	9 00

CRESCENT WREATHS.

10 in. each	25 cts.	$4 00	$2 75
14 "	35	7 00	4 00

CROSSES.

10 in. each	8 cts.	$2 50	$1 25
12 "	10	3 00	1 50
14 "	12	4 00	2 00
18 "	15	6 00	3 00
24 "	20	10 00	5 00

CASKET CROSSES.

30 in. each	30 cts.	15 00	7 00

ANCHORS.

12 in. each	20 cts.	4 00	2 00
18 "	25	7 50	4 00

PILLOWS.

16 in. each	75	10 00	6 00
20 "	1 00	15 00	8 00

STARS.

6 in. each	15	1 50	1 00
20 "	75	6 50	1 25

DESIGNS IN

Everlastings

The following designs are not offered in Natural Flowers, but are made up in Everlastings and filled with the finest, select, white cape flowers, which are exquisite in their dazzling, silvery whiteness; they are decorated with artificial flowers, ivy and ferns in various styles and cannot fail to please.

PILLOW AND LYRE.

14 in. each		3 00

GATES AJAR.

18 in. each	3 50	6 00
24 in. each	5 00	10 00

WREATH AND CROSS.

12 in..... $3 00

WREATH OBLONG.

Size.	D.	E.
10 x 14 inch, each.....	20	3 00
12 x 16 "	30	4 00

Star, 10 inch..... 25 1 25

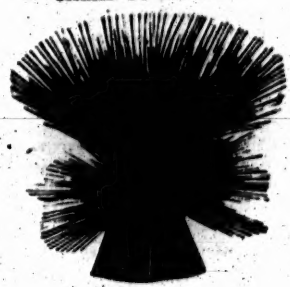
WREATH ON STAND.

12 in. each..... 35 $4 00

Size. LYRE ON STAND.	D.	E.
14 in. each.....	45	$3 00
SCROLL.		
12 x 24 in. each.....	1 50	6 00
BANNER.		
18 in. each.....	1 25	5 00
VACANT CHAIR.		
12 x 22 in. each.....	1 25	5 00
BROKEN COLUMN.		
15 in. each (*See cut, page 109*)...	50	3 00
24 "	90	4 50
HARP ON STAND.		
14 in. each.....	70	4 00

SHEAF OF WHEAT,
With Sickle on Easel, *see cut, page 109.*
20 inches, each..... 3 00

SHEAF OF WHEAT.



SOLID SHEAF.

A size.....	each	75
B "	"	$1 00
C "	"	1 25

OPEN SHEAF.

A size.....	"	1 00
B "	"	1 25
C "	"	1 50

FLAT SHEAF.

A size.....	each	50
B "	"	60
C "	"	1 00
D "	"	1 25

DOVES.

We have secured an excellent stock of these beautiful snow-white birds, which make the most appropriate mortuary decoration of anything upon the list, and are offered at the following very low prices and in the various positions as described.

No.	Each.
1.—At rest, standing on perch	$2 50
2.—Wings slightly extended, preparing for flight.....	2 50
3.—Looking upward, with wings extended ..	2 50
4.—Wings extended as in flight.....	2 50
5.—Standing in a ring which is suspended by a brass chain, the bird is preparing for flight and holding a satin ribbon bearing the word "Asleep".....	3 50

CANADIAN GROWN

NORWAY SPRUCE

A rare chance to procure the finest of all Evergreens.

WE receive many enquiries every season for Tree Seeds; these we formerly offered in our Catalogue, but finding they almost invariably resulted in loss to the customers, who tried to propagate from seed, principally from want of experience in handling them, we discarded them from our Catalogue.

Instead of offering the seed, we can now furnish Norway Spruce already growing, and at much less cost than the amateur can produce them, having made arrangements with one of the most successful growers in Canada for our supplies. They are splendidly rooted, all grown from seed, and are consequently very hardy for our climate and adapted to all soils. It is one of the handsomest Evergreens grown for screens, hedges, as single specimens on the lawn, or for any other desired purpose. We offer a rare chance to lovers of such to procure them.

There are advantages in planting small Evergreens. *First*, they cost but little; *second*, they are quickly and easily planted, and sure to live, will start into growth at once and outgrow larger trees which will cost from three to five times their price.

Orders should reach us early, that they may be forwarded promptly in Spring and before growth begins, they do not carry safely or thrive well when sent late in the season.

On arrival they should be immediately planted, for should the roots become dry and hard, as all resinous plants will, they have no chance of life.

PRICES, CARRIAGE PAID.

We will send by mail, to any postoffice in Canada, or, if in large quantities, to nearest railway station (prepaid), at the following very low prices: 50 at the 100 rate, or 500 at the 1,000 price.

10 to 12 inches high..... 10 for 75 cts.; 100 for $5.00; 1,000 for $30.00

12 to 15 inches high..... 10 for $1.00; 100 for $6.50; 1,000 for $55.00

All are fine and bushy.

AUTUMN PLANTING

BULBOUS ROOTS

In September of each year we issue a handsome illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of Fall planting Bulbs, including

HYACINTHS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS, JONQUILS, CROCUS, SNOWDROPS,

and many other leading and popular kinds, all of the very finest quality, and those best adapted for either flowering in the parlor or greenhouse during winter and for spring flowering in the garden.

The Catalogue will be mailed *free* to all intending purchasers who will kindly send us their address in autumn. Those who purchase seeds this season will have a copy sent to them without applying. Should it not arrive promptly, the cause will be miscarriage through the mail. We will gladly forward another copy if advised of non-arrival.

FLOWERING BULBS GIVE MUCH PLEASURE DURING WINTER.

Holly and Mistletoe for Christmas.

As usual, we shall have a supply of the finest imported Holly and Mistletoe for Christmas time, also handsome Wreathing, plain and fancy, for decorating churches, parlors, public halls, etc.

Prices furnished in season on application.

IF YOU WANT A SPLENDID GARDEN

USE

Our · Gem · Collections.

IN offering these Special Collections we aim in giving an assortment of the Finest Varieties in Cultivation for general use, and of such sorts as are best adapted for a family garden. Those unacquainted with the different varieties of vegetables, or those not having the time to examine our Catalogue and make their own selection, will find these assortments to contain a very choice selection for a good garden, and such as cannot fail to please.

We offer two Collections, so that those having a small or large garden can procure sufficient seed, according to their wants and size of their garden. Either collection will be promptly sent by mail to any address in the Dominion (prepaid) on receipt of the price. *No discount will be allowed from the price of these Collections.*

NO. 1 GEM COLLECTION.

SPECIAL PACKAGE OF 14 SORTS NEW AND CHOICE **VEGETABLES** **$1** AND 4 VARIETIES OF SHOWY AND HANDSOME **FLOWERS**

Sent by Mail on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Contains one Full Size packet each of

Beans, Giant Dwarf Wax (*new*).
Beet, Select, Long Blood.
Cabbage, Winningstadt.
Cabbage, Early Summer.
Carrot, Chantenay. (*New.*)
Corn, Old Colony. (*New.*)
Celery, Paris Golden Yellow. (*New.*)
Cucumber, Evergreen White Spine. (*New.*)
Lettuce, Toronto Gem. (*Select.*)
Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers. (*Choice.*)
Peas, American Wonder.
Radish, French Breakfast. (*Fine.*)
Squash, Hubbard. (*The best.*)
Tomato, Potato Leaf. (*New.*)

ASTER. BALSAM. PHLOX. MIGNONETTE.

NO. 2 GEM COLLECTION.

SPECIAL PACKAGE OF 28 SORTS NEW AND CHOICE **VEGETABLES.** **$2** AND 10 VARIETIES OF SHOWY AND HANDSOME **FLOWERS.**

Sent by Mail on receipt of TWO DOLLARS. Contains one Full Size packet each of

Beans, Giant Dwarf Wax. (*New.*)
Beet, Early Eclipse. (*Choice.*)
Beet, Long Blood. (*Select.*)
Cabbage, Early Summer.
Cabbage, Winningstadt.
Cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch.
Cabbage, Deep Red Erfurt.
Cauliflower, Lenormand. (*Select.*)
Citron, for Preserving.
Carrot, Chantenay. (*New.*)
Celery, Paris Golden Yellow. (*New.*)
Cress, Extra Curled.
Corn, Perry's Hybrid. (*New.*)
Corn, Old Colony. (*New.*)
Cucumber, Evergreen White Spine. (*New.*)
Lettuce, Toronto Gem. (*Select.*)
Onion, Large Red Wethersfield.
Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
Peas, American Wonder.
Peas, Telephone (*Large.*)
Radish, Chartiers.
Radish, French Breakfast.
Squash, Boston Marrow.
Squash, Hubbard.
Tomato, Potato Leaf. (*New.*)
Tomato, Livingston's Beauty.
Turnip, Sweet German.

ASTER, BALSAM, MIGNONETTE, NICOTIANA, PETUNIA, PANSY, PHLOX, PORTULACA, SWEET PEAS and VERBENA.

These Collections being made up in large numbers, that they may be ready for sending out promptly, cannot be changed. Should any customer desire other varieties in addition to the Collection, they can name such as are wanted, and add the cost of the additions to the price of the Collection, when all will be sent at same time.

We hope every recipient of this Catalogue wanting Good Seeds will send for one or more of the above Collections, and also induce their friends to try them; your name will then be placed upon our list and Catalogues mailed to you regularly. Yours truly,

THE STEELE BROS. CO., LTD.

GIANT TELEPHONE PEA.
SELECT YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD
SPECIAL COLLECTION
ONE PACKET EACH OF THE 7 VARIETIES MAILED FOR 50 cts.
ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP BEET.